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Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor.

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RATES REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY.
The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and the different Rail-Road depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.
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One Square South of the New Post Office, one half Square from Walnut St. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from 50cts to $3.00 per day. Remodeled and newly furnished.
W PAINE, M. D.,
46-1y Owner & Proprietor.

A Country School.

Pretty and pale and tired
She sits in her stiff-backed chair,
While the blazing summer sun
Shines in on her soft brown hair,
And the little brook without,
That she hears through the open door,
Mocks with its mumur cool
Hard bench and dusty floor.

It seems an endless round—
Grammar and A. B. C;
The blackboard and the sums;
The stupid geography;
When from teacher to little Jim
Not one of them cares a straw,
Whether "John" is any "case,"
Or Kansas in Omaha.

For Jimmy's bare brown feet
Are aching to wade in the stream,
Where the trout to his luring bait
Shall leap with a quick, bright gleam:
And his teacher's blue eyes stray
To the flowers on the desk hard by,
Till her thoughts have followed her eyes
With a half unconscious sigh—

Her heart outruns the clock,
As she smells their faint sweet scent;
But when have time and heart
Their measure in unison blent?
For time will haste or lag,
Like your shadow on the grass,
That lingers far behind,
Or flies when you fain would pass.

Have patience, restless Jim,
The stream and fish will wait;
And patience, tired blue eyes—
Down the winding road by the gate,
Under the willow shade,
Stands some one with fresher flowers;
So turn to your books again,
And keep love for the after hours.

Unmade Hay.

We knew by the clouds to the eastward
It was going to rain that day,
And there was the whole of the meadow lot
All spread with the fragrant hay.
And the clouds grew darker and larger
As the wind the tree-tops tossed,
And, hard though I was worying,
It seemed that the hay was lost.

My farm was a small and poor one,
And the hay crop was all I had,
And I could not afford to hire a man,
For the times were dull and bad,
And matters were looking dreary
For me that Summer day,
When I heard a sweet voice behind me:
"I will help you get in the hay!

'Twas my neighbor's daughter, Molly,
Who lived just across the road.
And soft was the light in her down-cast eyes
And the blush on her cheek that glowed.
I gladly accepted the service
She offered in friendly way,
And there by my side that afternoon
She helped me gather the hay.

She was no fine lady feeble,
Though her arms were plump and white,
And she raked all day with me, row for row
Till the fall of the Summer night.
And then, when we ceased our labors,
And the hay was stored away,
From the depth of my heart I thanked her
For her kindness to me that day.

And I took her home to her cottage.
But I didn't pause to woo,
And I asked not her hand in marriage,
Which I knew she thought I'd do.
I left her there at the gate-way,
Beneath the branches brown,
And from her looks I know she was
The maddest girl in town.

THE DRY MAN.

"Glorious country!" cried Frank Seagrave, as the outward bound steamer for Brazil glided into the smooth estulay of the Tagus, and on either side of her arose the green, sunny hills and waving woods of beautiful Portugal.

"And glorious weather, too," added Harry Fitzgerald. "Englishman though I am, I'm not as patriotic as Marryat's sailor, who getting back to England in the thick of a Channel fog after a twelve months' cruise in the Mediterranean, growled approvingly, Ah! this is what I calls weather! None o' yer lubberly blue skies here!"

"Yes, I think the poor Bay of Biscay's been sadly maligned," said his cousin Jack. "We've been right across it from side to side, and yet—

"Not a spray
All the day
In the Bay of Biscay, O!"

"We've been mighty lucky so far, sure enough," put in Cicil Vane, "and the only thing wanting's a few young ladies."

"Well, if that's your complaint, Mr. Vane," said the captain's deep voice from behind, "you'll soon be cured, for we're are just going to take aboard as nice a girl as you ever set eyes on. She's an old friend of mine, too; the daughter of an old chum, Fred Forrester, who's coffee-growing in Brazil now, and she's going to him from Lisbon. There'll be a pretty stir among you young fellows when Miss Lucy comes. I shouldn't wonder if she even put Mr. Clitheroe out of his course just a little bit."

At this there was a general laugh, for Winthrop Clitheroe, the only American among the jovial party of five addressed by Captain Barclay, had already, young as he was, seen and done so much that to surprise or startle him appeared simply impossible. In any real danger he was the boldest of the bold; but the moment it was over he relapsed into cool, "don't-care-a-cent" composure which had already earned him the nickname of "the dry man."

Miss Forrester proved quite as charming as the captain had said, and the effect of her presence was soon apparent.

Jack Fitzgerald, hitherto as careless of his dress as any Cossack, suddenly bloomed into an amazing dandy. His cousin Harry, whose first appearance was usually after the second breakfast bell, took to getting up surprisingly early, and pacing the deck like a sentinel till Lucy's pretty face was seen rising through the companion way.

Frank Seagrave took to getting up appropriate scraps of poetry on the sly and bringing them in on all occasions, sometimes mixing them up in a very striking fashion; while Cecil Vane who had somehow mistaken himself for an artist, plumed himself upon his cleverness in cutting out the rest by getting leave to take *Miss* Forrester's portrait, till, just as he was about to present it to the charming original, he discovered with rage and despair that while his back was turned for a moment, wicked Jack had sketched a short pipe between her cherry lips, pouring out a volume of smoke worthy of Vesuvius.

But although the captain's prophecy was correct thus far, he seemed quiet at fault as to Clitheroe. The "dry man" went on his own dry way just as usual, seeming to trouble himself very little about Lucy or her admirers. True, he appeared to be always on hand when a seat was to be placed for her, a shawl arranged, or a book fetched from the saloon; but he rarely stayed to be thanked, and had seemingly much less taste for her society than for that of the sailors, with whom he was immensely popular.

So matters stood when one morning Clitheroe, to escape the "deck washing" which was cleaning off the grime of the coals taken in at the Cape Verd island, climbed up into the foretop, and, stretching himself at full length began to read, a move not lost upon his four comrades below.

"Good chance to make our "dry man" a wet man—eh, boys?" whispered Jack Fitzgerald, glancing at the rigging, and then at the hose-pipe, which the sailors had left laying on the deck.

"Right you are," grunted Seagrave, who was rather cross that morning, having found Lucy and Clitheroe in such close conversation when he came on deck, that he passed almost unnoticed—"there, you hold the pipe, and I'll pump."

But this mischievous design, like most other designs of the sort, recoiled upon their own heads. The jet of water, striking against the planking of the foretop, fell back upon them in a perfect deluge, while the few drops that did pass between the timbers wasted themselves on the thick plaid upon which Clitheroe was lying.

"I say, this won't do, you know," growled Jack, shaking himself like a water-dog. "Hold hard for half a minute, while I go aloft with the hose."

Up the rope ladder he climbed like a cat, with the nozzle of the pipe over his arm. But the wary American was not to be caught so easily.

Just as Fitzgerald came within arm's length of him, and gave the signal to to pump, Clitheroe suddenly stretched his arm over the edge of the "top," and seizing the pipe, turned it back right upon Jack himself, who was instantly drenched to the skin, and so staggered that he all but tumbled down head foremost, while his discomfiture was greeted with a hearty burst of laughter from the crew, the captain, and, worse still, Miss Forrester herself.

But, as if to blot out the memory of his mishap, the four cavaliers became more attentive than ever; and Lucy, sorely puzzled what to do with them, asked the advice of her friend, the captain.

"Well, my dear," said the old sailor "if you want to know which of them likes you the best, that's easily settled. We'll anchor off Pernambuco to-morrow, and it's smooth water inside the reef, and no sharks about; just you manage to fall overboard somehow, and see who'll jump after you."

The idea delighted Lucy, who was perfectly fearless, and could swim like a Fijian.

Scarcely had they been anchored an hour, when a loud scream startled every one, and Lucy was seen falling from the binnacle into the sea. Her four courtiers instantly plunged after her; but Clitheroe (who had seen too many real accidents to be deceived by Lucy's acting, clever as it was), guessed at once what was intended, and watched the progress of the scene with quiet amusement.

It was lucky for poor Lucy that a boat was so promptly launched to pick her up, for her four champions, in their eagerness to save her, seemed much more likely to drown her instead.

But none the less was the experiment a failure, and the puzzle as great as ever.

"Oh, dear!" whispered she to her counselor, "it's no good after all, for they all jumped together! Which am I to prefer?"

"Which?" echoed the captain, looking with a broad grin from the dripping heroes to the imperturbable Clitheroe—which? Why the dry one, of course!"

And so she did.

A Western paper announced a railroad collision recently with the heading, "Boiler Empty and Engineer full."

A Negro 'vigilance committee' of Richmond, Mo., ducked and thrashed a black man who had beaten his wife.

PICKINGS.

First almanac printed in 1460.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

Whalebone is worth $12,250 per ton.

The first lucifer match was made in 1798.

The first horse railroad was built in 1626.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

The first iron steamship was built in 1630.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1798.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

Minnesota has 7000 lakes within its borders.

There are now 155 women students in the Boston University.

Fifty-seven American women writers were born in Maine.

Switzerland hotel keepers have a mutual protection society.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is 84 years old. She is the richest widow in the world.

In Boston there are 20,000 working women whose wages average only $4 to $5 a week.

The United States has become the fourth largest beer drinking nation in the world.

A well which throws up a gas flame four feet high has been struck near Los Angeles, Cal.

The North Carolina State Exposition will be held in Raleigh from October 1 to October 28.

The catch of Penobscot River salmon has been very light this spring, and the fish run small.

Decatur County, Ia., has a girl who captured and sold fifteen wolves during the last season.

Some one has taken the trouble to figure out that American hens lay 9,000,000,000 eggs a year.

It is rumored that for the next few years very few expensive houses will be built by rich men.

A monument is proposed at Kingston, N. Y., to Lieut. Chipp, who lost his life in the Arctic regions.

Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, is said to glory in the fact that his father was a cobbler.

Four little girls under thirteen years of age turn out about 15,000 paper torpedoes in a day in Boston.

The largest county in the United States is Custer county, Montana, with an area of 36,000 square miles.

The erection of a nail factory to contain one hundred nail machines is contemplated near Portland, Oregon.

An organization has been formed in North Carolina for a home for disabled Confederate soldiers of that state.

In San Francisco all the day district telegraph work is done by women. They are paid from $40 to $60 a month.

It is estimated that the money annually spent in this country for drink would take care of 5,000,000 orphans.

The total number of separate farms in the United States is 4,600,000, and their aggregate value is $19,000,000,000

Speaking of gluttony, a medical writer quotes the old saying that "Many people dig their graves with their teeth.

A big whale captured by a New London vessel brought in the following returns: From whalebone $12,230, oil $3,490, total $15,720.

"Red Leary," the burglar, who is serving a fifteen year's term in State prison, has just had $60,000 left him by an aunt in England.

The Republicans of Maine have nominated all their present Representatives in Congress for re-election.

Holding the Umbrella.

Mrs. Blank—Here is a funny item which says that a married man can be distinguished by the way in which he carries an umbrella over his wife, carefully shielding himself and leaving her exposed to the drippings.

Mr. Blank—It is not true, though.

Mrs. B—No it is not. You never do it. You were a great deal more awkward at carrying an umbrella over me before we were married than you have been since.

Mr. B—Ah!

Mrs. B—Yes; I had several bonnets and two dresses ruined by the drippings in those days. But you have become ever so much more careful.

Mr. B—Yes, indeed. I have to pay for your things myself now.

Short Talks With the Boys.

A Little Advice about Carelessness in General and Taking Care of Things in Particular.

BY M. QUAD.

"Where's my hat?"

"Who's seen my knife?"

"Who turned my coat wrong side out and slung it under the lounge?"

There you go, my boy! When you came into the house last evening you flung your hat across the room, jumped out of your shoes and kicked 'em right and left, wriggled out of your coat and gave it a toss, and now you are annoyed because each article hasn't gathered itself into a chair to be ready for you when you dress in the morning. Who cut those shoestrings? You did to save one minutes' time in untying them! Your knife is under the bed, where it rolled when you hopped, skipped and jumped out of your pants. Your collar is down below the bureau, one of your socks on the foot of the bed, and your vest may be in the kitchen wood-box for all I know.

Now, then, my way has always been the easiest way. I had rather fling my hat down than to hang it up; I'd rather kick my boots under the lounge than place 'em in the hall; I'd rather run the risk of spoiling a new coat than to change it. I own right up to being reckless and slovenly, but, ah! me! haven't I had to pay for it ten times over! Now, set your foot right down and determine to have order. It is a trait that can be acquired. An orderly man can make two suits of clothes last longer and look better than a slovenly man can do with four. He can save an hour per day over the man who slings things helter skelter. He stands twice the show to get a situation and keep it, and five times the show to conduct a business with profit.

An orderly man will be an accurate man. If he is a carpenter every joint will fit. If he is a turner his goods will look neat. If he is a merchant his books will show neither blots nor errors. An orderly man is most always an economical man, and always a prudent one. If you should ask me how to become rich, I should answer: "Be orderly—be accurate."

Now, about school. Nine boys out of ten look upon school sometimes in the light of a juvenile prison. They are more than half right. The idea seems to be to command a boy to open his mouth and swallow as fast and as much as he can bite off, and many of the rules and regulations are too captious to have come from sensible men. But, hark you, ignorance means vice—crime—degradation. The man without education must make his muscles earn him a dollar a day, where brains would earn him five. The more ignorant the man the more naturally he becomes a law-breaker. Education will enable you to compete with capital. It will make capital for you. Only, if you were my boy I'd educate you in particular and not in general. I mean by that, that if you wanted to be a lawyer I wouldn't let you fritter two or three years in algebra, astronomy and the dead languages. If you wanted to become a doctor I wouldn't educate you for a lawyer. If you had a fancy to become a civil engineer I'd push you in algebra instead of colonial history. As the case stands in our schools to day every boy must study what one does. No two of them will probably follow the same pursuit in life, but all are thrown into the same hopper and the mill set going.

Now about recreation. A boy who attends school five days a week shouldn't be set to splitting wood or hoeing corn on the sixth. The labor of going to school is just as hard for a growing boy as shoving a jack-plane is for a man. Saturday ought to be his own day and so acknowledged. Twenty-five years ago the father who could't find other work for his boy would throw down a fence and set him to rebuilding. The idea was to work him. No thought was given to the anatomy of a boy. Nobody seemed to realize that his bones were soft, his joints easily put out of order, and his muscles in such a condition that too much work must use him up. Find me a stiff-legged man, a bow-backed man, a lop-shouldered man, a man whose spinal column is out of plumb, and I'll prove to you nine times out of ten that he was overworked as a boy.

A VISIT TO DAKOTA.

Its Wonderful Rapid Settlement, Chances for Investments, etc.

HURON, DAKOTA *May* 31st, 1884.

To the Editor:

I have just got back to Huron from a tour through Central Dakota, and, with your permission, will give your readers an idea of this portion of the Territory. Central Dakota comprises that portion of the Territory that lies between north latitude 43° and 46°, and is about 200 miles north and south by possibly 300 east and west. It was first opened to settlement by the building of the Chicago & North-Western Railway into it in 1880, and then contained *not one settler*. In 1881 a few went in, in 1882 about 16,000, and in 1883 over 80,000, so that now nearly every quarter section of land in all of the organized counties is settled. The immigration of 1884 has been large, but its figures are not yet obtainable. The soil is everything that could be desired. It is rich, productive, and is believed to be lasting. In 1883 wheat through this area averaged about 26 bushels to the acre, many acres yielded 40 and even 50 bushels, which sold on the ground for from 95 cents to $1.00 per bushel, most of it being purchased for seeding in 1884; oats averaged 66 bushels, rye about thirty, barley over 30, flaxseed about 16, potatoes about 200, corn from 50 to 60 bushels, and every other product in proportion. A ready home market was found for all that was offered. I have talked with hundreds of the settlers, and all express themselves as being more than pleased. They are enthusiastic in their praises of the soil, climate, air etc., and I have yet to find one who is dissatisfied, or sorry that he came. Scattered all over the Territory are vigorous cities, towns and villages, all of which have the air of prosperity about them. Of course, there has been considerable speculation in "corner lots," and many of the places have been "boomed" beyond their deserts, but all seem to promise largely for the future. Columbia, Ordway, Aberdeen, Blunt, Frankfort, Redfield, Huron, Pierre, Fairbanks, Mitchell, Plankington, Chamberlain, Watertown, and many other places could be mentioned as examples of rapid and permanent growth. Part of these are on the North-Western others on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and still others are on both roads.

Two or three counties yet have to be organized, and when organized will offer the fields for settlement, speculation and rapid money making. Yesterday, in traveling from Blunt to this place, I saw a new town being laid out. It is eight miles west of Highmore and seven miles east of Harrold, or 732 miles from Chicago. Highmore is in Hyde county. This county has 22 congressional townships, each six miles square, and consequently contains 756 sections, or about 500,000 acres, or enough to make over 3,000 farms of 160 acres each.

This county has been unfortunate in having a "county seat" quarrel on its hands, so that to-day it is unorganized and really has no county seat. I could not determine what side was at fault. One side blamed the Governor and the other the Highmore people; but it is not worth while discussing the past, and so the people seem to have determined, and have also determined to drop both the towns that have been trying to secure the county seat, and pretty unamiously have agreed to have the county seat fixed at the town I saw being laid out. It is to be called Holabird, and will be a station on the railroad, and being the county seat of Hyde county will certainly control the larger portion of the trade of the 3,000 farms that are already settled in the county. I am told that Hyde county has not a quarter section in it. If this is true, and I saw nothing to cause me to question it, one can readily see that Holabird must have not only rapid growth, but a prosperous future before it. I mention this place and Hyde county merely to show your readers how these enterprising people get rid of their neighborhood quarrels and start new towns when old ones are illy placed, or are not satisfactory to the majority. I told that Holabird is in almost the geographical centre of the county. I do not know and did not learn who owns the town site, how the lots are to be sold, their prices, or how they are to be purchased, as I have no interest in those questions, for I am neither a land or lot boyer or seller, and am merely an interested looker-on. It is clear to me, however, that not only Holabird, but every other new county seat must have carpenters, plasterers, stone and brick masons, blacksmiths, merchants and dealers in everything the farmers wish to buy, and must offer inducements to the young men of the older States that they can not procure at home.

I am too old to "pull up" and come here to settle, but hundreds of your readers are not, and if they must leave their old homes, I can assure them they can not "go amiss" if they go to Central Dakota. They and all should remember that gold is not picked up in the streets, and that farms are not to be had for the asking; but they may be certain that they can get gold for their labor and a farm for one-tenth, nay, one-twentieth, of the labor that one will cost east of Chicago. The grain crops in Central Dakota look splendidly at this time. Wheat, oats, barley and rye were sown in February and March, and are now from eight to fifteen inches high, stand thick and strong on the ground, and have an excellent and healthy look. Corn is above ground, but is too small yet to warrant one in even guessing what the crop may be.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

The Press.

How a Congressman Fooled a Literary Society.

"Ben Hardin was a brilliant fellow, and he had a strong sense of humor," says a Washington letter to the Cleveland *Leader*. When he was elected to Congress in 1815 he had already served several terms in the Kentucky legislature and was noted throughout the State as a lawyer. He started, however, for Washington, dressed in the rough clothing of a frontier State, and he wore the slouch hat and long buff coat of the West. As he was passing through Virginia, two young, smart looking fellows overtook him and fell into conversation with him. Hardin at their first words saw that they took him for a greenhorn, and they put on such manners and ascent as to confirm their illusion. The meeting took place within a few miles of the town where they were to stop for the night. In the course of the conversation the young bloods told him there was to be a literary society meeting that night, and that if he would attend he might hear some fine speaking, and at this point one of them, slyly winked to the other, said "And perhaps, stranger, you will join in the debate yourself?"

"I don't know," replied Hardin. "I have spoken some in old Kentucky. What moight your question be?"

The question was not new to him. It was one of the leading ones of the day—a political issue upon which he was thoroughly posted. As old Ben Hardin heard it, however, he shook his head and said: "Boys, you will hev to excuse me on thet. I ain't up on thet subject. Now, if it was whether pursuit was better than possession, or some of our old subjects, I allow I'd tackle it. But about this yere politics I don't know."

After much persuasion, however, he promised the young men that he would attend and he "would say suthin' anyhow." The party separated at the hotel, and the young fellows went off laughing at the fun they expected to have that night. They told their friends, and in a short time the whole town knew of the green Kentuckian's arrival and when the literary society opened every seat was filled. The exercises went off quietly until the debate commenced, when every one looked at Hardin. He sat quietly until the close. The two young fellows made their speeches, and very fair ones, too. As the second one closed and Mr. Hardin arose, each one in the audience nudged his neighbor, and every face was ready to smile. Their expressions changed, however, as old Ben took up the subject and treated it most eloquently. He tore to pieces the speeches of the young fellows who had tried to play the tricks on him, and as he was finishing the two were so bored that they got up and left. He referred to them as they went, and closed after an eloquent peroration by telling the society that he was a Kentucky member of Congress on his way to Washington. At this the society gathered around him and wanted to shake his hand. He chatted with them for a while, and the remainder of his visit was an ovation. The whole town came out to the hotel the next day to see him off, and the smart young fellows were the laughing stock of all.

A few Answers.

'What is a sage?'

'A sage, my son, is a man who knows exactly when to buy and sell stocks. We bury about a dozen per month in this country, but the supply still equals the demand.'

'What is a successful financier?'

'Why, a man who scoops $3,000,000 out of the bank he runs and drops the sugar in Wall street.'

'What is a philosopher?'

'He is a chap who loses his wife's money in buying silver stock, but increases his own by buying a deal in pork.'

What is a financial prophet?'

'He is a gentleman who states to an interviewer on Wednesday that the times are prosperous and business solid, and on Thursday fails for seven or eight million dollars.'

Five of the six murderers hanged on a recent Friday in this country declared that rum had led them into crime.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 17TH, 1884.

Published by R. A. BUMILLER.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs. B. Hengst and J. B. Fox, Preach's

Rev. Hengst will preach next Sunday evening English.

Sunday School, 1¼ P.M.—D. L. ZERBY, Supt.

Missionary Society meets on the third Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. G. P. R. Sarvis, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 10¼ A.M.—D. A. Musser, Sup't

Reformed.

Rev. Evangli A. Yearick, Pastor.

Communion services at Aaronsburg on Sunday morning at 10. a. m. Preaching at Millheim in the evening, Preparatory services Saturday afternoon, German, and in the evening, English.

Mite society meets regularly on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 9 A.M.—J. G. W. Herald, Supt.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—At Aaronsburg.

Sunday School at 9 A.M.—H. E. Duck, Supt

The Augsburg Bible Class meets every Sunday.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

Presbyterian.

Rev. W. K. Foster, Pastor.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. E. W. MAUCK, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½, P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec. D. L. ZERBY, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

J. H. B. HARTMAN, Sec. SAM. WEISER, JR, Pres.

Democratic County Committee for 1884.

Bellefonte N. W.	James A. M'Clain.
" S. W.	Al Garman.
" W. W.	James Schofield.
Howard	A. Weber.
Milesburg	Dr. W. C. Grove.
Millheim	James C. Smith.
Philipsburg 1st W	J. N. Cassanova.
" 2d W	J. O. Loraine.
" 3d W	John M. Holt
Unionville	P. McDonald.
Benner	Wm. H. Close.
Bogg S.	Frank Adams.
" N.	George Brown.
Burnside	H. M. Meeker.
College	W. H. Tibbens.
Curtin	John McClockey.
Ferguson E. P.	Peter Lanck.
" W. P.	Levi Walker.
Gregg S.	Luther Rishel.
" N.	John Rossman.
Haines E. P.	M. Feidler.
" W. P.	George Bower.
Halfmoon	D. J. Gates.
Harris	Jacob Weaver, Jr.
Howard	Geo. D Johnson.
Huston	Charles Murray.
Liberty	Frank Brown.
Marion	John Hoy, Jr.
Miles	Peter S. Beirly.
Patton	Robert Reed.
Penn	Andrew Campbell
Potter N. P.	Dr. John F. Alexander.
" S. P.	Joseph Gilland.
Rush S. P.	John O'Neil.
" N. P.	John Long.
Snow Shoe N. P.	Edgar Holt.
" " S. P.	
Spring	John Gerbrick.
Taylor	B. V. Fink.
Union	Sam'l K. Emerick.
Walker	Sol. Peck.
Worth	Wm. Lewis.

P. GRAY MEEK, *Chairman*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Richard Vaux, | B J McGarnn.
H B Plummer,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. John Slavin,	15. Gerrge S Pardy,
2. J P J Sensendorf,	16. P K Ackley,
3. John W Lee,	17. John P Levan,
4. Herbert J Horn,	18. Ezra D Packer,
5. Richard L Wright,	19. F W Mumma,
6. John H Brinton,	20. A H Dill,
7. Wm Stahler,	21. Frank P Iams,
8. Chas F Rentschler,	22. J K P Duff,
9. H M North,	23. John Swan,
10. Harry G Stiles,	24. A B Winternitz,
11. A J Broadhead,	25. John H Hill,
12. F V Rockafellow,	29. Wm A Farquer,
13. Richard Rahn,	27. A J Greenfield,
14. George H Irvin,	

Democratic National Ticket.



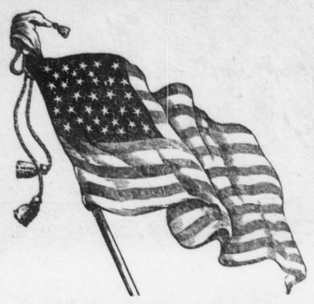
FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.



FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE
GEN. W. W. H. DAVIS,
of Bucks county.

ON TO VICTORY!



The Result of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

The democratic nominations at Chicago last week are such as to inspire every true American patriot with enthusiasm and pride. Grover Cleveland, the present Governor of New York is a leader in the Democratic party and the most available candidate for the Presidency. His prominence as a candidate in the approaching presidential election is based upon his election in 1882 as Governor of New York, which was a noted triumph of his popularity with the people, his majority over Judge Folger being nearly 200,000. His honest administration of reform in that state since his occupation of the guberuatorial chair still increased the number of his admirers in both parties and the prospects to-day are that he will sweep the Empire state with a large majority over Blaine.

Thomas A. Hendricks, who had been *elected* Vice President in 1876, but was shamefully cheated out of his seat along with the President, Samuel J. Tilden, became famous through that very event. Mr. Hendrick's selection for the second place on the ticket by the late Chicago convention was so unamimous, that there is no doubt of his nomination being popularly received by his party at large. And right here we will say, that we will elect him again this time and will see to it that the fraud of 1876 shall not be repeated.

The platform will receive the unversal approval of all voters who love their country and are interested in the welfare of its people. It has been sifted and carefully prepared and instead of avoiding explicit language on the main issues of the day, as the Republicans do in their platform, it boldly and logically advances the methods of tariff reform.

The work of the Convention was indeed well done and the united Democracy followed by hosts of independent Republicans will do their work in November and make Grover Cleveland the next incumbent of the White House.

A Sample of the Blaine Campaign Schemes.

On Monday evening some of the Democrats of our town were fully convinced that the republicans are again at their old campaign tricks. A colored man by the name of Leonard, who abont twelve years ago was hossler at Musser's hotel, made his appearance in town and being interviewed by several of our citizens as to his whereabouts and present mission candidly informed them that he was "gubbled up" by the republicans in Maryland, and along with a company of fifty other colored men was sent to different parts of this state, for the purpose of casting their vote for Blaine and Logan. On being asked how much he received for this bit of service he would not give a definite reply but remarked that they got their expenses paid and a little more.

This plainly shows what means and ways our opponents will make use of to gain their end. They advocate the principle that the cause [of their party] sanctions the means. Their cause to elect a man for president whose record deals out anything but wholesome savors would naturally suggest foul means, like the importation of colored votes. But all in vain. Their *niggardly* schemes will surely find just retribution in their defeat in November.

HENDRICKS SPEAKS.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ACCORDED HIM AT HIS HOME.

He Warmly Eulogizes Grover Cleveland and Invites the Democracy of Indiana to Work for Victory in November.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—A largely attended democratic meeting to ratify the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks was held here last night. Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald were escorted to the place of speaking by a new political labor organization known as the "Autocrats." The meeting was called to order by Austin H. Brown, and William H. English was made chairman. Mr. Hendricks was received with a burst of genuine enthusiasm, which seemed to inspire him. His remarks were as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—You are almost as mad as they were in the convention at Chicago. (Great cheering.) I thought they would not stop up there at all, and I thought there was no limit to the crowd of people there, but I find there is a larger crowd almost here. I am very much encouraged and delighted to meet you on this occasion. You come to celebrate and express your approval of the nominations that were made at Chicago. I am glad that you are cordial in this expression. This is a great year with us. Every fourth year the people elect the two great officers of the government. This year is our great year, and every man, whatever his party associates may be, is called upon to reconsider all questions upon which he is disposed to act, and, having reconsidered, to cast his vote in favor of what he believes to be right. The democracy of Indiana appointed me one of the delegates to Chicago. I spent nearly a week in attendance in that city. I return to say a few things to you, and only a few things, in regard to that convention. It was the largest convention ever held in America. Never had such an assemblage of people been seen before. It was a convention marked in its character for sobriety, deliberation and purposes. It selected two men to carry the banner, and leaving that convention and going out before the people, the question is, "Will you help carry the banner?" (Great cheering and cries of "We will do it.")

I did not expect—I have no right to expect—that I will escape the criticism, and, it may be, the slander of the opposite party. I have not in my life suffered very much from that, but I come before you, democrats, conservatives, independents and all men who wish to restore the government to the position it occupied before these corrupt times, and to all such men I make my appeal for your support for the high office for which I have been nominated by the democracy at Chicago (Great cheers.) Grover Cleveland, of New York, is the nominee for president. He was promoted to that high office by the highest majority that ever decided an election in that state. He is a man of established honesty of character, and if you will elect him to the presidency of the United States you will not hear of Star routes in the postal services of the country under his administration. [Cheers and cries of "That is it."] Do you think that men in this age never yield to the temptation? [Laughter.] It is only two years ago that one of the secretaries at Washington was called before a senate committee to testify in regard to the condition of his department. In that department was the bureau of medicine and surgery. In that department an examination was being had by the committee from the senate, and it was ascertained by the oath of the secretary that sits at the head of the department that the defalcation found during the last year, as far as it had been estimated, was $63,000.

Compliment to Gov. Curtin.

From the Bellefonte Watchman.

We have received the following note, highly complimentary to our distinguished fellow-townsman and representative in Congress, from a gentleman formerly and still prominent, as a Democrat in Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
June 26, 1884.

Editors of the Watchman:

I have just had the pleasure of hearing Gov. Curtin make a great speech in the House against the tendencies of consolodation. The matter and manner of his speech were of an uncommonly high order; his statesmanship and oratory were highly creditable to Pennsylvania, and the State would be very greatly honored in having such a representative in the Senate of the United States. At the conclusion of his address he was honored by the warmest applause of the members. Yours truly, B.

Extraordinary Enthusiasm.

The enthusiasm with which the democratic nominations have been received is without parallel. Four years ago the brilliant reputation of General Hancock created for him a remarkable exhibition of enthusiasm, but it had neither the breadth nor depth of the present feeling.

The ratification meetings held in every part are extraordinary both in size and earnestness. East and west alike the feeling is intense. Even at the home of Blaine there was an exhibition that fully equaled and in some respects surpassed that which followed the republican nominations.

But the most significant feature of the whole matter is the universal and widespread conversion of the independent press and business men. Except Jay Gould and Cyrus W. Field all the conspicious financiers in New York have expressed their adherence to the Democratic nominations.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1884.

Mrs. John Logan had John's letter of acceptance all but ready when that terribly truthful picture in *Puck* made its appearance, necessitating not only a revision but a complete change in the whole character of the document. The picture represents Logan in 1858, assisting to drag a fugitive slave back into bondage, with Lincoln, Sumner and Steward protesting and appealing to him to desist from his merciless work. Logan retorts by faunting them with their God-and-humanity notions, and says: "You say that we are doing the dirty work of the slave-catchers. We are willing to do their dirty work." And these were the words that Logan did utter as a Representative in Congress from the free state of Illinois, which already had upon its statute book a law formed by the same Logan, that made it a criminal offense for a black man to take up his residence on the soil! To attempt to wipe out this part of his record, to say nothing of that of 1861, when he proposed to raise a regiment in southern Illinois to help out of the Confederacy, will make the letter-writing business even more exasperating than its grammatical difficulties.

The usual junketing outfits were duly provided for amid all the indecent haste attending the adjournment of Congress for which the Republican Senate [and not the Democratic House] is responsible. The Indian Affairs Committee of the Senate failed last year to ascertain enough about the Indian status to make an intelligible report, but this year they will doubtless make their visit interesting to themselves and profitable to the contractor. And then the Senate is interested in speckled trout, carp and other rare specimens of the finny tribe to a degree that makes it necessary for a committee to go with the National Fish Commission on a national expense, and see whether the fish interest can not be stimulated under the auspices of national encouragement. Then there are the statistics that need looking after, which involves another committee visitation to all parts of the country, notwithstanding the fact that a Bureau of Statstiics has just been established whose mission is distinctively directed to the collection of statistical data. Yet another committee will attend clam-bakes at the East and barbacues at the West, for the special purpose of finding out what have been the ruling prices of putty from 1873 to the present time, while yet another committee is to find out why it is that America cannot make as big a gun as Krupp or any other foreigner, for which purpose the committee will make a protracted journey into the chasms and canons of the great Yellowstone country.

The sixty millions of people in this country who have for so many years been worroid out of sweet repose lest some fourth-rate frigate from some fifth-rate country should come in the night and lay waste the cities on our eastern and western coasts, can now lull themselves into complete security. Half a million of dollars has been appropriated by Congress to be expended in providing ordinance for the street cruisers that are now being constructed by the Government, and these guns are to be of sufficient size, calibre and power to knock into smithereens anything that is reckless enough to get within range. To be sure our naval constructors and our engineers and other experts native and foreign, have all pronounced these cruisers as conspicious failures as they are prodigious friends, but what does all that amount to beside the opinions of Secretary Billy Chandler and his superior officer John Roach? It will not be until some of these cruisers blow themselves under water in an attempt to blow something else out of water, that the Government will see fit to imitate the example which even the Chilian government has set. PHONO.

J. L. Spangler. C. P. Hewes

SPANGLER & HEWES,

Attorneys-at-Law,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Furst's new building.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Garey, late of Gregg township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.

JOHN B. HECKMAN,
Administrator.

Penn Hall, Pa., June 19th, 1884. 6t

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned offers his property, one mile southwest of Penn Hall, at private sale.

It contains one and three fourth acres of ground, with a GOOD, TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE and all other necessary outbuildings erected thereon.

A never-failing well of excellent lime-stone water and an orchard of all kinds of fruit on the premises.

For terms and particulars apply to

D. P. HECKMAN,
tf Penn Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Steffee, late of Miles township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

SAMUEL FRANK,
Rebersburg, May 29th, 1884. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Bierly, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.

JOSEPH BIERLY,
27-6t Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises at Woodward, on Saturday, July 26th, 1884, at one o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate, late the property of J. H. Musser, deceased, to wit:

No 1. Two acres and ninety one perches, neat measure, situate in the town of Woodward, Centre county, bounded by land of J. C. Motz and others. Thereon erected a

GOOD TWO-STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE,

and other necessary out buildings. Flowing water, two fish ponds, and a never-failing well of water, as well as all kinds of fruit trees on the premises.

No 2. Six acres and ninety-three perches, neat measure, situate one fourth mile west of Woodward on the new road leading to Coburn, bounded by lands of Henry Fiedler and others.

No 3. The undivided one-half interest in and to that certain tract of land, adjoining No 1. and containing about one acre, planted in young apple-trees.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of purchase money on day of sale, one-half on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. L. KREAMER,
Administrator.

CAUTION.—The undersigned hereby cautions all persons not to sell or trust his children Daniel Long and Sadie Louisa Long, on his account, as he will pay no debts contracted by them after this date. LEVI LONG.

Madisonburg, May 29th, 1884. 22-3t

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat, old	1.00
Corn	60
Rye	65
Oats White	40
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.40
Salt, per Bri	1.40
Plaster, ground	
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	60
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	100
Cloverseed	650
Butter	20
Hams	14
Sides	12
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	15
Potatoes	35
Lard	12

-HARD TO BEAT-

G. W. HARTER'S

New Confectioneries!

Largest Stock and Finest Selections!

FRESH GROCERIES!

RECEIVED 'MOST EVERY DAY!

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST HOME MARKET PRICES!

CALL AND SEE!

—IT—WILL—PAY—YOU!—

G. W. HARTER,

Main St., opposite Bank, Millheim, Pa

SMITH'S GERMAN OLIO!



The Great German Remedy
—FOR—
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

For Sale by all Dealers in Medicine, at 50 Cents a Bottle.

Prepared and sold at Wholesale by the
GERMAN OLIO COMPANY,
(LIMITED,)
32 Willow Street, Williamsport, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE AGENCY:
Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch St.

MILLLINERY ON PENN STREET!

MILLHEIM, PA.

The people of Millheim and vicinity are invited to call and inspect my elegant stock of

Millinery Goods!

Special attention is called to my large line of

Hats, Bonnets, Plumes, Tips, Ornaments, Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets, &c.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Anna M. Weaver.

NEW MERCHANTS! NEW GOODS!

Largest Selection and Lowest Prices!

D. S. KAFFMAN & CO.

are ready to supply customers with a fine line of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, Stationery Confectioneries, Queensware, Tinware, Glassware, Willowware, Trunks, Valises, &c.

All kinds of CANNED FRUIT carried in stock.

DRUGS!

A complete line always on hand—prescriptions filled by experienced salesmen.

BEST TOBACCO AND CIGARS!

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, and highest home market prices paid for produce.

CALL by all means and reap the benefits of first-class BARGAINS!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

D. S. KAUFFMAN & CO.

Main Street, MILLHEIM, PA. FORMERLY H. H. TOMLINSON'S ST AND.

WM. T. MAUCK.

respectfully informs the public that he still carries a large and complete stock of

—FURNITURE,—

WALL PAPERS & DECORATIONS.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST!



NOT Undersold By any in the County!

Earnestly soliciting a kind patronage I invite the public to call and inspect the goods at my shop on

Penn St., MILLHEIM, Penna.

W. T. MAUCK.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE

AT

J. R. SMITH & CO.

(LIMITED,)

MILTON, PA.,

Nos. 110, 112 & 114, Front Street,

—} WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN {—

Musical Instruments, Furniture, Carpets, China, Silverware, and House Furnishing Goods Generally.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

SUPPLEMENT.

Cleveland & Hendricks

Nominated by the National Democratic Convention.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.



GROVER CLEVELAND

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The National Democratic convention opened at Chicago in the building in which the National Republican convention had been held a month previous.

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

For weeks speculation has been rife concerning the probable choice of the convention, the chief interest centering in the struggle for and against Governor Cleveland's candidacy in the New York delegation. On the day previous to the opening of the convention the seventy-two New York delegates met at their headquarters in the Palmer house and took an informal ballot on the delegates' choice for a presidential candidate. The result was: Cleveland, 46 votes; Flower, 23; Tilden, 1; Bayard, 1; Thurman, 1. Upon formal ballot the vote resulted: Cleveland, 47; Slocum, 15; Bayard, 9; Flower, 1. A resolution was then offered that the chairman of the delegation be instructed to present Governor Cleveland's name to the convention, and that the chairman cast the 72 votes of New York for him until further orders. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Reilly and Grady, and advocated by Colonel Fellows. The delegation then took a recess until 4 P. M. At the afternoon session Messrs. Kelly and Grady again spoke against the enforcement of the rule of casting the delegation's vote as a unit. Upon a ballot being taken sixty-one votes were cast in favor of the enforcement of the unit rule and eleven votes against such enforcement. The resolution was amended at Mr. Grady's request, and by its provisions Chairman Manning was directed to announce upon the call of States that the Saratoga convention instructed the delegates to vote as a unit; that a vote having been taken for choice of candidates, forty-nine favored Cleveland and twenty-three delegates had other preferences and were divided between Flower, Bayard and Slocum.

MR. TILDEN AGAIN DECLINES.

The following is an authentic copy of a communication to Mr. Barnum, the chairman of the national committee, from Mr. Tilden, and made public on the eve of the convention:

GRAYSTONE, July 5, 1884.

To the Hon. William H. Barnum, Chicago, Ill.—I have received your telegram informing me of the disposition to nominate me for the presidency, and asking, "Will you accept a unanimous nomination from the convention?" and also a telegram from Mr. Manning, saying, "It seems absolutely necessary that you (I) should answer Barnum's telegram as soon as possible."

Your inquiry was explicitly answered in the negative by my letter of June 10 to Mr. Manning. S. J. TILDEN.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, JULY 8.—When the convention was called to order at 12:40 noon, 15,000 people filled the seats in the vast amphitheatre, and among the spectators were a large number of women, whose bright costumes afforded a pleasing contrast to the sober garments of the delegates and male spectators. The arrangements and decorations of the hall were declared superior to those of the convention of four weeks ago. The main stage had been placed midway at one side of the hall instead of at the extreme end. This brought the entire audience much closer to the stage proper and to the delegates. The decorations were not profuse, but striking and pleasing to the eye, the national colors predominating. The main platform, however, was dwarfed by the magnificent proportions of the hall. The delegates were seated in a square immediately fronting the speakers' platform on the level of the convention hall. Between the delegates and the platform were the quarters assigned the press representatives, who had been provided with tables in rising tiers, thus affording this working army a complete view of the entire hall. To the right and left of the delegates were the seats for the spectators, sloping upward easily to a point thirty feet from the level of the floor. The lighting of the vast hall is excellent, as it is flanked and crowned with great windows, which pour a flood of light upon every portion of the auditorium.

At 11:30 a. m. the scarlet-coated band of the First Illinois regiment took position above the speakers' platform and burst forth with a martial air, which proved the signal for the arrival of the first of the delegates, the Tennesseans leading the van. From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until the noon hour, when the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the United States Senators, who were present, either as delegates, alternates or as simple spectators, were Hampton, Vance, Beck, Williams, McPherson, Gorman, Farley, Voorhees, Pendleton, Jones of Florida, Ransom, Lamar, Jonas, Call and Harris.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At 12:40 o'clock the convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. D. C. Marquis, of the Northwestern Theological seminary. He prayed for a blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens, that they should be endowed with wisdom, that nothing should be done through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with that charity which is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemly. He prayed that their deliberations might be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the nation.

The chairman then said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Harmony seems to be the sentiment of this convention. Even the air seems saturated with a desire and determination to nominate a ticket for President and Vice President which will be satisfactory to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West—nay, more, a ticket that will harmonize the Democracy throughout the Union and insure victory in November. Harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the national committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary chairman in the interest of any candidate, but on the contrary it was the desire to nominate one who shall preside over the deliberations of this convention with absolute impartiality. In that spirit, and to that end I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national committee to name the Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary chairman of this convention."

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Hubbard was received with unanimous assent and he was escorted to the chair by Senator B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; George T. Barnes, of Georgia, and Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.

On being presented by Mr. Barnum Mr. Hubbard gave thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, he accepted not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. He continued as follows:

"The Democratic party in all its elements was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, as the leaves in autumn; but the principles underlying liberty and self-government—the right of representation and taxation going hand in hand, economy in the administration of the government so that the government shall make the burdens as small as they may be upon the millions who constitute our countrymen—these and other principles underlie the Democratic party and cannot be effaced from the earth, though their authors may be numbered with the dead. (Cheers.) I thank God, fellow citizens, that though we have been out of power for a quarter of a century, we are to-day, in all that makes adherence and confidence and zeal, as much a party, organized for aggressive war, as when victory perched upon our banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers). It would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by men uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who participated in the crime had passed beyond the river, there to give an account of their stewardship. That stealing of the presidency was the greatest crime in history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks—"

Here the speaker was interrupted by long-continued applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats. When the applause ceased he continued:

"Our great leaders, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity of heroic statesmen, with the courage of men who love their country better than its pelf and its power, accepted the wrong and injury of perjury and of fraud, and they are grander to-day in their defeat than the men who wear the power at the expense of justice and right. (Cheers.) Thus we have succeeded in the face of Federal power. We would have succeeded in 1880 but for Federal gold and Federal greenbacks—fresh and uncut from Washington—(applause and laughter)—money earned and held by star-route contractors and the loving friends of a venal administration. They bought the presidency. Fellow Democrats, we want reform, God knows, not only in the personnel of men, but also in the measures of the government. (Cheers.) We want men there whose very lives and whose very names would be a platform to this people. We want men there who shall in all the departments of the government follow its servants with the eye of the ministers of justice and see that every cent that belongs to the government shall remain with the government (cheers); that no tribute shall be demanded except the tribute that is due the government; that no assessment shall be levied upon 100,000 office-holders who are paid one hundred millions annually, five millions to go into a corrupt political fund. These, these, we thank God, will be corrected when the Democratic party shall get into power once more. (Applause.) In conclusion let me say that harmony and conciliation should rule your councils. There never was a time in the history of the Democratic party when the enemy invites the victory as now. The great and unnumbered hosts of dissatisfied men of the Republican party are heard in the distance—in New England, in New York, on the lakes and in the West and everywhere; and while the Democratic party should not deviate one iota from its principles, it should with open arms say to these men—hundreds and thousands God grant there may be—here, here is the party of the Constitution and the Union, that loves our common country. Come hither and go with us for honest rule and honest government.

"The Democratic party, while it may have its local differences, when the onset of the charge comes will be together, and whoever you may nominate of all the great and good names that are before you from the East to the West, from the North to the South, will receive its united support. Hoping that success may crown your efforts, that you may send a ticket to our country upon which all may unite, is the wish of him whom you have honored with your suffrage this day." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

THE FIGHT OVER THE UNIT RULE.

At the conclusion of Governor Hubbard's speech, Mr. Prince, of Massachusetts, secretary of the national committee, reported the temporary organization, including the secretaries.

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, then said he was instructed by the national committee to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President no State shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the States has been called and every State has cast its vote."

Senator Grady, of New York, offered the following amendment to the resolution:

"When the vote of a State as announced by the chairman of the delegation from such State is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State, and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such State."

Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, here obtained the floor and spoke in opposition to Mr. Grady's amendment. He challenged the right of the other States to strip from New York the crown of her sovereignty and say that her loyal subjects should not obey her mandates. New York had instructed her seventy-two votes to speak as the voice of one man. The seventy-two delegates here would not violate their instructions. But, moreover, this question had been put to vote in the delegation, and over two-thirds had voted in favor of the unit rule. We bade the delegates from other States pause before they struck down the sovereign will of the New York Democrats expressed in the convention at Saratoga. They expected New York to head the Democratic column in November. He therefore appealed to those States who were interested in carrying New York to be careful how they proceeded. He doubted whether this convention had the power to reverse the action of the Saratoga convention. He read the resolution of instruction of the Saratoga convention, requiring the delegation to act as a unit under the direction of a majority. The other States had no right to dictate what the will of New York was. Mr. Grady sat in that convention and every man in it voted for these resolutions. He did not object to any member expressing publicly the reasons that impelled him to differ from the majority, but he insisted that New York should vote as one man.

Mr. G. V. Menzies, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that no State should change its vote until the other States had voted and the result had been announced.

Senator Grady resumed the floor. He said that the New York delegate who preceded him had challenged the convention to strike down the sovereign will of the New York Democracy expressed in convention assembled. He denied that it was the sovereign will of the New York Democracy. It was the sovereign will of the New York State machine. This, he said, had no authority to prescribe any rule for the guidance of district delegates. He (Grady) was a district delegate, and recognized no authority on the part of any machine to dictate how he should vote. The unit rule was undemocratic and should be done away with. Senator Grady was greeted with hisses, necessitating the president to rap for order.

Judge Doolittle, of Wisconsin, addressed the convention in favor of enforcing the instructions of the New York convention.

Mr. Powers, of Michigan, moved that the amendments be referred to the committee on rules. The motion was lost.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, spoke in favor of the resolution. He asked whether the New York Democracy had instructed its delegates for any candidates. No, it had not. Nor did the New York Democracy say that the New York delegates should vote as a unit. The edict was given out by a machine, not by the Democracy of New York. Free speech and free deliberations were thrown out of the window. He did not believe that the convention would instruct the recording secretary to record a living lie.

General Clunie, of California, said it was an outrage to permit a majority of any State in the convention to deprive the minority of its vote.

O. W. Powers, of Michigan, asked why should the convention attempt to stifle the voice of the delegates because they happened to be in the minority?

Carter Harrison, of Illinois, said if the State of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed to so vote they would be disobeying their State, but this convention had nothing to do with that. (Applause).

Mr. Jacobs, of New York, said that he was one of the minority, and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority, but as a Democrat and as a man loyal to his constituents he would be obedient to the orders of the State convention and bow to the will of the majority. (Applause).

Mr. Grady asked him if, at the Saratoga convention, there had been a word of discussion as to the unit rule.

Mr. Jacobs replied that there had not been, but it was because everybody had agreed to it in advance.

John Kelly, of New York, said that in the amendment before the convention was the foundation of Democracy. It was a question whether a majority of men could control the votes of a minority. He did not regard any instructions of any State binding upon a national body. This was a higher power than a State convention, and he appealed to it to say whether the views of good Democrats could be stifled and their voices drowned, or whether they were to have a vote like other delegates.

There were sixty-two counties in the State of New York, of which but ten or twelve were Democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows, the great Democratic counties of New York (which would elect a Democratic president if an opportunity were given to them) would be disfranchised. That was the principle which was presented, and he appealed to the sense and liberality of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition. There was a precedent for Mr. Grady's motion, and he hoped that this convention would take it into consideration.

Colonel Fellows again took the floor and responded to Mr. Kelly. There was extraordinary misconception of the issue involved, he said. The question of stifling the voice of the minority was not even remotely involved. The real question was whether the State of New York had the right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated on the floor. [Applause.] She had always maintained, as she does to-day, that seventy-two units should not speak seventy-two conflicting statements as to her desires in a national convention, but that they should speak as a single unit. She prescribed in her State convention the method of ascertaining her will. She had no desire to prevent any one of a minority of her delegation telling the convention why he differed with the majority. She only said that when the will of a majority had been fairly ascertained it should be expressed in a certain way, and she claimed it as her right to prescribe the way. [Applause.] It so happened that Mr. Kelly and himself were delegates from the same congressional district in New York. Could Mr. Kelly tell him by what Democrats he had been elected whose voice was entitled to more recognition than others in the same district?

Mr. Kelly arose to explain, and an amusing colloquy between him and Colonel Fellows ensued.

THE UNIT RULE SUSTAINED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fellow's speech there were roars all over the hall for the question. The Chair finally recognized General Bragg, of Wisconsin. He argued that the delegates did not come here as representatives of congressional districts except in such cases as the State may direct and permit. The States, not the districts were entitled to representation. Mr. Burke, of Louisiana, also claimed that the States themselves had the right to determine the question whether the votes should be cast as a unit. He then moved to lay the motion on the table, but subsequently withdrew it and moved the previous question. Mr. Menzies then withdrew his amendment to the original amendment. The question was then put, but there being an uncertainty as to the result the roll of States was called for and ordered upon the adoption of the amendment to the original resolution.

After some further discussion the secretary announced the result of the vote as follows: Total number of votes cast, 795; yeas, 332, nays, 463. (Great applause.) The vote by States was as follows:

State.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	15	5
Arkansas	..	14
California	16	..
Colorado	4	2
Connecticut	2	10
Delaware	6	..
Florida	2	6
Georgia	12	12
Illinois	22	22
Indiana	30	..
Iowa	6	20
Kansas	3	15
Kentucky	20	16
Louisiana	..	6
Maine	2	10
Maryland	..	16
Massachusetts	21	7
Michigan	12	12
Minnesota	..	14
Mississippi	18	..
Missouri	8	24
Nebraska	5	5
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	..	8
New Jersey	14	4
New York	..	72
North Carolina	10	12
Ohio	25	21
Oregon	..	6
Pennsylvania	21	39
Rhode Island	..	8
South Carolina	3	14
Tennessee	17	7
Texas	12	10
Vermont	..	8
Virginia	6	18
West Virginia	9	3
Wisconsin	5	17
Total	332	463

The call of the roll on the original resolution was then dispensed with and it was unanimously adopted.

This question having been disposed of the roll of the States was called and the chairman of the several delegations named the delegates chosen as members of the committees on credentials and resolutions. On the completion of the call of the roll the convention adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:26 A. M., Temporary Chairman Hubbard rapped for order and introduced the Right Rev. Dr. McLaren, D. D., Bishop of Chicago. The chairman requested that the audience rise as the venerable gentleman arose and repeated the Lord's prayer. It was a striking scene, 13,000 people on their feet, with heads bowed in reverence, while in low and impressive tones the bishop followed by invoking the blessing of God upon the proceedings and prayed for the blessings of the Almighty to rest upon the country and upon the nominee of the convention.

PRESENTATIONS OF PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented asking for a hearing for a Irish national league; denouncing the labor convict system; favoring the eight hour law and a labor statistic bureau; reduction of taxation to a revenue basis; against polygamy; against the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by corporations; for reform in the civil service by making postmasters elective; for a systematic reduction of taxes; providing that, in case of the death of candidates for President or Vice-President, the chairman shall call together the convention again to fill the vacancy; for the repeal of all legislation which, under Republican rule, has tended to pauperize labor; for a constitutional amendment making the presidential term of office six years, and to limit the disposal of the public lands to actual settlers in quantities of not more than 160 acres each. Finally a resolution was adopted to refer all such propositions without being read. Under that rule several anti-Chinese and tariff reform resolutions were referred, being only read by their titles.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then made. The name of W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, being presented as president, with a list of vice-presidents (one from each State) and several secretaries and assistants, it was ordered that the secretaries and clerks of the temporary organization be continued under the permanent organization. The report was unanimously adopted, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio; W. H. Parsons, of Georgia; John A. Henderson, of Texas; John A. Day, of Missouri; William Sparks, of Illinois, and Smith M. Weed, of New York, were appointed to escort Colonel Vilas to the chair.

COLONEL VILAS TAKES THE CHAIR.

Loud cheers greeted the appearance of Mr. Vilas upon the platform. When quiet had been partially restored Mr. Hubbard, the temporary chairman, introduced the elected permanent chairman in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin (loud applause) as the elected—unanimously elected—permanent president of your body. (Loud applause.) Thanking you most kindly for the courtesy and the attention and the charity you have shown me, I invoke it for him who will need it much less than I have needed it." (Loud and long continued applause.)

Mr. Vilas on assuming the chair made a long address. He said

"Gentlemen of the National Democracy: I know full well that this mark of your favor is no personal compliment, but is a recognition of the young Democracy of the Northwestern States. (Loud applause). And I claim it to be justly their due (loud applause) as a tribute to their lofty zeal and patriotism, their long and gallant struggle against an outnumbering foe, and their great and growing numbers (applause), and I hail it as a presage and prototype of their coming triumphs.

"You are assembled to consider a great cause, to pronounce a most momentous judgment. Your hand is on the helm of a mighty nation of free men. Fifty-five millions of freemen who are, and one hundred millions who soon will be, our nation—earth's greatest free society—will rejoice in the well-considered work of this convention. (Applause). Its import and value lie not in mere partisan success—in touching the spoils of office. It is a nobler opportunity. The hour is pregnant with mighty possibilities of good to men. Liberty—constitutional liberty—strangling in the surf of corruption, injustice, and favoritism, cries aloud for resuscitation.

"An assemblage of politicians such as long possession of unlicensed power creates, but recently filled this hall with clamor, and it is said to have been too well manufactured to have been the product of infant industry. (Laughter.) They have announced their purposes, and they claim the submission of the country as if it were theirs to command. How have they met the just expectation of this intelligent people. Like some corporations which have flourished under their auspices, they have issued a watered stock of promises (laughter) and every one a confession. They have promised redress only of disorders they have themselves communicated to the body politic. (Laughter and applause.) They proffer the infection to cure the disease. (Laughter.) They have tendered nothing adequate or worthy to the fervent aspirations and high hopes of this patriotic people.

To a country which rejoices in restored unity and concord they tender the renewal of sectional strife. To a nation which feels the impulse of a mighty growth and yearns for leadership in noble prosperity they offer the inspiration of national calamity and misfortune. To a proud and sensative people, demanding deliverance from dishonoring corruption, demanding decency in the selection and cleanliness in the holding of their public stations, they offer the gilded arts of skilful damagogery. (Applause.) To the generous ardor of youth, nobly ambitious to achieve a freeman's manhood, they proffer the elevating sentiments of the party machine. To the men of toil seeking only opportunity to earn a free man's livelihood they say: Be your masters' villains and you shall have bread. (Applause.)

"The burden of their campaign is already made manifest. Shouting, and, in common political parlance, 'soap' (laughter) are its inspiration and ammunition. (Laughter and applause.) The air is already filled with vapors of visionary schemes addressed to various interests and factions of weak and undeserving men, and some are indulged to expect advantage from the chaotic possibilities of foreign war.

"The history of the republic will have been read in vain if such a prospect does not alarm and warn us. Twice already has liberty sunk beneath the waves of fraud and venality. She has seen her chosen servants displaced by chicane, and her people temporarily enslaved by fraudulent usurpation of their places. (Applause.) She has seen a national election perverted by the stream of money which flowed from gaping wounds at Washington. Can she rise a third time if again submerged by her enemies? Gentlemen, no patriot here can contemplate contemporaneous events without a profound conviction that the duties of this hour rise far beyond partisanship.

"There is one supreme question before us, How shall we most surely rescue the republic? A new generation is on the scene of action, an educated and intelligent generation. They understand our institutions. They comprehend the tremendous growth and capabilities of this country, and they accept the responsibilities which have devolved uppn them. Their realizing sense is keen that the welfare and progress of the people demand, have long demanded, an utter and radical change in the administration of the government. (Benjamin F. Butler appeared in the convention at this point, escorted by one of his old aids, Mr. Drinkwater, and was received with uproarius applause, mingled with some hisses from people who did not seem to relish the interruption.) They have heard repeated promises of reform with each recurring election, and with disgrace and shame they see each new administration discover deeper iniquities than those it promised to amend. (Applause.) There is a growing conviction that the one reform which will work all others, and is the condition of all, is the utter defeat of the present party in power.

"And there is but one hope. It is vain to look to any new party organization. (Applause.) The prosperity and progress and hope of this republic rest to-day upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy now here in convention. (Loud applause.) It is adequate to the great responsibility. It has shared the vicissitudes, the frailties, the faults of humanity. It has profited by the sweet uses of adversity (laughter), and it stands forth to-day with a disciplined patriotism fitted to invoke and receive the restoration of that power which for half a century it wielded to the nation's grandeur and glory. (Applause.) It has been recruited steadily and constantly from the upright and fearless, who, preferring the rewards of self-respect to the allurements of power, have shaken the dust from their feet and departed from the Sodom of so-called Republicanism. It has enlisted and caught the fire of the young manhood of this nation, and the spirit of victory rules its councils and rides in the front of its battle. (Applause.) The fatality of blundering has become a Republican possession (laughter and applause), and the doom of God's award to folly let us pray may be theirs.

"The triumph of the party of the republic's hope cannot be longer stayed. We may hope to see the squandering of public wealth cease; to see Justice take her place in our laws regulating finance and economy. We may hope to see a Democratic people of equality, and simplicity, and frugality, where happiness may best be found (applause), and as our millions multiply, and the subdued earth yields her abundant increase, while in every form art and industry employ their cheerful labor, the proudest boast of American citizenship shall arise, not from the favored sons of wealth, but from the manly freeman who returns with the evening sun from his place of honored toil to the house which is his own (loud applause), where the blossoming vine and the rose bespeak the happiness of the loved ones at home."

PRESENTING CANDIDATES.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vilas' address, Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the call of the roll of States and for the placing in nomination of candidates for President and vice-president. Motions to refer the resolution to the committee on platform, and to adjourn until to-morrow were lost. A motion to lay Mr. Snowden's resolution on the table was voted upon by States, and resulted in the negative by 521 nays to 282 yeas. When New York's seventy-two votes were announced in the negative Mr. Grady challenged the vote amid great uproar and tried to present the original tally. The chairman decided that he must accept the vote of New York as a unit. An amendment was adopted to Mr. Snowden's resolution that no vote should be taken on the nominations until after the adoption of the platform. Motions to adjourn were voted down, and at 2 P. M. the call of States for nominations for President and Vice-President was begun.

SENATOR BAYARD'S NAME PRESENTED.

When the State of Delaware was called there was an immediate outbreak of cheers. After the uproar had subsided Mr. George Gray, of Delaware, came to the platform and addressed the convention. He said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am instructed to present to you the name of a man worthy to receive the nomination for the exalted station of President of the United States. (Loud applause.) I do so with a deep and realizing sense of the great responsibility that rests upon this convention and upon every member of it so to act that the great opportunity that God himself, as we reverently believe, has given us, may not pass away unimproved. The Republican party has flung defiance into the face of American manhood and has shocked the conscience of its own best men. The Democracy demands that you shall give them as a standard bearer in the impending contest one who has been tried in the balance and never found wanting. (Applause.) It demands a statesman whose wisdom and experience are known of all men. (Applause.) It demands a leader whose chivalric courage will never falter. (applause), and who can and will bring to the dust the plumed knights of false pretence and personal dishonor. (Applause.) It demands a man of stainless honor, who will strike corruption whenever and wherever it shows its head. It demands a man with a national record that will bear the electric light of hostile criticism. (Applause.) It demands a man with a private character that will defy the malignant tongue of slander. (Applause.) The Democrats of these United States, in a word, demand a man who shall in his public and private character be the very antithesis and opposite of the nominee of the Republican party. (Applause.) The man who has all this and more, and whose name is now leaping from your hearts to your lips, is Thomas Francis Bayard of Delaware. (Great applause.)

"Why, gentlemen, this republic, this dear country of ours was reared by such men as he. How can you afford, gentlemen of the Democratic party, to pass him by? (Applause.) What account will you give to the Democracy who sent you here, if you shall fail to meet the challenge of our opponents by failing to blazon his name upon our banners? (Applause.) Gentlemen of the convention, with Bayard as your candidate you will make no mistake. (Cheers.) His name will still the voice of faction (cheers), and close up the ranks of the Democracy in every State. He will carry every doubtful State, and he will make those States doubtful that never were doubtful before. (Cheers.) Enthusiasm will take the place of apathy, and will grow and grow as the autumn leaves are falling until the drear November is made bright by the pæans of our victory. (Cheers.)"



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

[From the New York Truth.]

HENDRICKS PRESENTS McDONALD.

When Indiana was called loud cheers rent the air, and Mr. Menzies, of that State, arose and said: "The Indiana delegation has requested the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks to present the name of Indiana's candidate for President." Mr. Hendricks came forward amidst a burst of enthusiasm lasting several minutes. Upon a partial subsidence of the noise a wild gallery delegate, with a voice like a rolling mill, shouted, "Three cheers for the old ticket," and they were given with extraordinary vigor. When the uproar had at last subsided Mr. Hendricks said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: This is my first experience as a delegate in a national convention, and as I rise to present the name of a distinguished citizen of Indiana, I feel the delicacy and great responsibility of the duty I have undertaken. The people now demand a change in the management of Federal affairs, and if this convention will give them half an opportunity they will execute that purpose in the election of a President the coming fall.

"It is but two weeks ago that a secretary, standing upon the witness stand, in the presence of a Senate committee, testified that the false vouchers in the naval bureau of medicine and surgery did not, he supposed, exceed $62,000! I dare say you remember that an entire administration went down, and for the time being, the party went with it, because of an embezzlement of $62,000. That was but forty years ago, and that was the only case occurred attracting attention during that administration. Yet so fearful was the punishment by the people that the party went from power for the time being.

"Who expects that a party long in power, with all the emoluments of public position received and enjoyed by its followers and retainers, can reform itself? The offences against the public service are many. They must be pursued to their hiding places, and exposed and punished, and the agents that the President shall employ—I mean the new President that you are to nominate here—the agents that he shall employ must have no one to shield and nothing to conceal.

"But bad as the civil service is, I know that there are men of tried fidelity in it. I know that there are men of ability in the present service, and I would not ask that they should be driven from office: but none but such ought to be continued. In the language of a writer, when we come to define the rights of the outs and of those that are in, let it be understood that none but the fittest shall survive. (Applause.)

"I have but one other sentiment to refer to before I shall call your attention to the claims which I propose to suggest for the man that I will nominate; and in respect to this sentiment no one is responsible but myself. Will nations never devise a more rational umpire of differences than force? Must blood and treasure always flow before international controversies can be settled? Controversies will arise; they are inevitable; but the civilization of this age demands that they be referred to disinterested States for settlement by friendly arbitrations. (Applause.) The intervening ocean protects our young republic from the menace of European arms. It will be a beautiful spectacle if this republic, so strong and so secure, shall lead the nations in a movement for permanent peace, and for the relief of the people everywhere from the maintenance of standing armies and ships of war.

"The best part of General Grant's administration was the settlement by arbitration of controversies touching the Alabama. That settlement stands in right glorious contrast in all history to the use that he himself made of our own army when he beleaguered the capital that men might have offices to which they were never elected. (Loud applause.)

"Mr. President and gentlemen, I have to suggest for your consideration a citizen of the State of Indiana, the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. (Loud and long continued applause.) I thank you all for this reception which you have give given to his name. Born in an adjoining State, Indiana became his home when he was but a boy. He learned a trade and made himself independent and very respectable (applause), and after that he pursued his studies with such opportunities as he had, and finally prepared himself for the great profession of the law; and from the time that he took his stand in the court house of his county until the present time—when he may stand, it may be, in the supreme court of the United States—he has been the peer of the best of that profession in the West."

Mr. Hendricks concluded by paying a high tribute to Mr. McDonald. General Black, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Mr. McDonald.

THURMAN'S NAME PRESENTED.

At the conclusion of General Black's remarks a delegate from California, which had been temporarily passed when its name was called, said that the State was ready to present a nominee, and Hon. John W. Breckenridge presented the name of ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, in the following speech:

"California has sent us here to present for the consideration of the Democratic party a man who needs no eulogy at her hands, whose name is enshrined in the hearts of the whole American people. She has asked us to present for your consideration a man who, if you nominate him, we believe there is a settled conviction in the hearts of all will be the next President of the United States. Such a selection is a sacred trust and a solemn responsibility. There never was in history a party with a rarer or grander opportunity to make an appeal to the country. Let us name a man of whose integrity and devotion to principle there has never been a question, upon whose character or reputation there has never fallen a shadow or blot or stain, whose ability and learning shall be commensurate with the duties of the high office to which we would elevate him. Let us nominate such a one, place him side by side with his antithesis, the 'Plumed Knight' of Maine, and simply say to the American people, 'Behold the men!' (Applause.)

"Gentlemen of the Convention, we of California believe that we can confidently turn and say, behold the man—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. (Cheers and applause, several delegates rising in their seats and waving their hats.) Of all the honored and illustrious names which have been and shall be presented for the consideration of this convention, there are none which lie nearer the great heart of the American people than that lofty and intrepid statesman's, who, for more than twenty years, has been the boldest and ablest advocate of Democratic doctrine and Democratic principles. California did not send us here to

waste our time in eulogy, but simply to present his name."

General Durbin Ward, of Ohio, seconded the nomination of Senator Thurman.

PRESENTING CARLISLE'S NAME.

Great applause greeted the Hon. James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, when he took the platform for the purpose of nominating Speaker Carlisle. "In all the essential characteristics of manliness and courage and ability and patriotism," said the speaker, "Mr. Carlisle is the peer of any great name that will be mentioned in this great presence. The presidency of the United States is a position of such transcendent honor, dignity and responsibility that only such as those whose names the republic delights to honor should be mentioned in that connection. Since ill-health has compelled the retirement from the arena of American politics of the Sage of Greystone, no name carries with it more of talismanic charm nor more fully commands the respect of the American people than that of John G. Carlisle. It behooves this convention, in this great exigency of national affairs, that we should name for the great office a man not born for small or selfish things—a man to whom dishonor is unknown, a man made up of greatness, one who breathes the birthright of victory in his name alone. And such a man is J. G. Carlisle.

"It may be urged, gentlemen, that he comes from the wrong side of the Ohio river, but my God, if the statute of limitations is ever to be observed again in this country, I pray that it may be effective from this time out. (Great applause). I belong to a class of men who believe the war is over. I belong to a class of men who believe that there is as much honor and virtue and patriotism in the South as there is anywhere on the face of God's earth. I appeal to the sentiments of this great presence representing the intelligence of the Democracy of America, and I ask you to recognize that the sword has settled the war. I present you a peace offering in the person of John G. Carlisle."

Expectation was on tip toe when the clerk reached Massachusetts. There were cheers and hisses from the gallery as a bald-headed man, dressed in gray, rose. The crowd expected him to nominate General Butler, but he only said that Massachusetts had no nomination to present at this time. General Hooker, of Mississippi, seconded Bayard's nomination.

PRESENTING CLEVELAND'S NAME.

Ex-Congressman Lockwood arose when New York was called, amid great applause, and said:

"No man has greater respect or admiration for the honored names which have been presented to this convention than myself; but, gentlemen, the world is moving, and moving rapidly. From the North to the South, new men, men who have acted but little in politics, are coming to the front (applause), and to-day there are hundreds and thousands of young men in this country, men who are to cast their first vote, who are independent in politics, and they are looking to this convention, praying silently that there shall be no mistake made here.

"They want to drive the Republican party from power; they want to cast their votes for a Democrat in whom they believe. (Applause.) These people know from the record of the gentleman whose name I shall present that Democracy with him means honest government, pure government, and protection of the rights of the people of every class and every condition.

"A little more than three years ago I had the honor, at the city of Buffalo, to present the name of this same gentleman for the office of mayor of that city. It was presented then for the same reason, for the same causes, that we present it now; it was because the government of that city had become corrupt and had become debauched, and political integrity sat not in high places. The people looked for a man who would represent the contrary, and without any hesitation they named Grover Cleveland as the man. (At this point there was a wild burst of applause. Some of the New York delegation, practically the entire Wisconsin delegation, and some few scattering delegates, stood up and made all the demonstration possible in Cleveland's favor.) The result of that election and his holding that office was that in less than nine months the State of New York found herself in a position to want just such a candidate and for such a purpose, and when at the convention in 1882 his name was placed in nomination for the office of governor of the State of New York the same people, the same class of people knew that that meant honest government, it meant pure government, it meant Democratic government, and it was ratified by the people. (Cheers.)

"And, gentlemen, now, after eighteen months' service there, the Democracy of the State of New York come to you and ask you to give to the country, to give the independent and Democratic voters of the country, to give the young men of the country, the new blood of the country, and present the name of Grover Cleveland as its standard bearer for the next four years.

"I shall indulge in no eulogy of Mr. Cleveland. I shall not attempt any further description of his political career. It is known. His Democracy is known. His statesmanship is known throughout the length and breadth of this land. And all I ask of this convention is to let no passion, no prejudice to influence its duty which it owes to the people of this country. Be not deceived. Grover Cleveland can give the Democratic party the thirty-six electoral votes of the State of New York on election day. He can, by his purity of character, by his purity of administration, by his fearless and undaunted courage to do right, bring to you more votes than can anybody else.

"Gentlemen of the convention, but one word more, Mr. Cleveland's candidacy before this convention is offered upon the ground of his honor, his integrity, his wisdom and his Democracy. (Cheers.) Upon that ground we ask it, believing that if ratified by this convention he can be elected and take his seat at Washington as a Democratic President of the United States."

THE OPPOSITION TO CLEVELAND.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, next made a speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland. When he had concluded there were cries of "Kelly," and some confusion. The Chair recognized Mr. Richard A. Jones, of Minnesota, who also seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The Chair then recognized Mr. Grady, of New York, who came forward to the platform and was introduced by the Chair. Before the speaker had begun Mr. Parker, of New Hampshire, addressed the Chair and said: "I rise to a point of order, that unless the gentleman arises for the purpose of seconding a nomination"—Here the voice of Mr. Parker was drowned amid cries of "Sit down. Sit down. Grady! Grady!" and hisses.

The Chair—The gentleman from New York having been recognized and awarded the floor before, I cannot sustain the point of order, that he is not entitled to it.

Mr. Grady then took the platform and made a speech, asserting that Mr. Cleveland could not carry the State of New York, and that the laboring classes and the anti-Monopoly League of New York would oppose Mr. Cleveland. Much confusion and excitement prevailed during the delivery of Grady's speech, and General Bragg, of Wisconsin, raised the point of order that the business of the convention was the nominating not the attacking of candidates. At the request of Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation, Mr. Grady received unanimous consent to finish his remarks.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, followed Mr. Grady in a speech seconding the nomination of Senator Thurman, and attacking Governor Cleveland, who, the speaker asserted, could not carry New York. The speaker was called to order by General Bragg, amid great excitement, but was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Apgar, of New York, followed Mr. Cockran, in a speech defending Cleveland's nomination. The speaker said that the present opposition to Cleveland was Tammany's fight on Tilden in 1876 over again, only that Cleveland stood in the place of Tilden now. There were 600,000 Democrats, 580,000 Republicans, and 100,000 votes outside of both parties in New York. That State, Mr. Apgar said, would be carried by the man who got the independent vote, and that man was Cleveland.

After Mr. Apgar's speech, upon motion of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, the convention adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, JULY 10.—Proceedings to-day were opened with prayer by the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, of the Immanuel Baptist church of Chicago.

Mayor Harrison rose to a question of privilege, and wished to denounce the assertion of Mr. Cockran, of New York, that the galleries were filled yesterday with his (Harrison's) police and henchmen in the interest of Governor Cleveland.

A communication was received and read from the chairman of the committee on resolutions stating that the committee, notwithstanding constant and patient efforts, had not yet been able to complete a platform, and would not be prepared to make a completed report before 7 P. M.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the call of State for nominations, was resumed. Mansur, of Missouri, came to the platform, and made a speech, seconding Senator Thurman's nomination.

HOADLY PRESENTED.

Ohio being called, Thomas E. Powell nominated Governor George Hoadly. Mr. Powell declared that if the Democracy was true to itself, its success in the coming struggle was already assured. Within the last four years, he said, the State of Ohio had overcome a Republican majority of over 100,000, and at this hour the government of Ohio was in the keeping of the great Democratic party. The man who had been the acknowledged leader in bringing about that change was the candidate whom he now presented, Governor George Hoadly, of Ohio. Mr. Hoadly has received the largest endorsement ever given to a Democrat in Ohio, having received 19,000 more votes than Hancock had received in 1880. He was known to the nation as a great lawyer, a wise statesman, a fearless and aggressive leader, a man of acknowledged ability, of undoubted integrity, a man of courage as well as of wisdom.

SENATOR WALLACE PRESENTS RANDALL.

The State of Pennsylvania having been reached in the call, ex-Senator William A. Wallace, of that State, came to the platform to nominate Mr. Randall. He said: "By the direction of the Pennsylvania delegation I come to present the name of a candidate for the great office of President of the United States. The name which I bring you is found on every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. (Applause.) It is that of no tyro in political affairs. It is that of a man in the prime and vigor of his manhood, with every faculty trained in practical government. An official life of twenty years lies behind him, clear, luminous and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practice has ever stained his escutcheon. (Applause.) While most of his contemporaries in official life have grown rich through devious and unknown means, he is still a poor man (cheers), whose highest aim has been fitly to serve his people and his republic. The hour has struck for the nomination of a Democrat grounded in the faith and tried in the stern crucible of his party's service. (Cheers.) The pathway of expediency lies behind us, strewn with the wrecks of our failure. Let us be honest now; let us stand by the record of our own pure public men. Let us boldly appeal to the people on that record, and spurn the delusive promises of our bitter foe. The name of such a man we bring you. His practiced hands, his experienced foresight, his conversance with public affairs will lay the foundation of your return to power, so broad, so wide, so deep, that they will be permanent. (Applause.) He has been practically the leader in the national House of Representatives for seventeen years, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the government. He has with skill and success resisted the lavish expenditure of the money of the people, the waste of the public domain, and unconstitutional and tyrannical force bills. (Applause.) His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance, and has compelled a return to comparative purity of administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life, a grand tribune of the people and a statesman, no favor sways him and no fear can awe. This man (her son) Pennsylvania presents to the Democracy of the Union here assembled in convention as her candidate for the mighty office of President of the United States in the person of Samuel J. Randall."

Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Randall. He said that Randall's record was stainless, and that he would sweep New Jersey like a cyclone.

Mr. Abbott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, said that when that State was called yesterday, she presented no name. Now, in behalf of the majority of that delegation, he asked that Mr. John W. Cummings might second the nomination of Mr. Bayard. Mr. Cummings accordingly came forward and seconded Bayard's nomination.

SECONDING VARIOUS NOMINATIONS.

Leroy F. Youmans, of South Carolina, took the platform to second Bayard's nomination. He said it was gratifying to find the Old Bay State and the Palmetto State joining hands on the Delaware statesman.

F. M. Rose, of Arkansas, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. He said Arkansas would cast her entire vote for Cleveland, and he was certain he would be elected.

Mr. Delany, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Cleveland amid much cheering.

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, took the platform and seconded Cleveland's nomination amid renewed cheering. He said he voiced the choice of the young men of Wisconsin and of the West in seconding the name of the great governor of New York. They loved him most for the enemies he has made. (Great applause).

Mr. Grady, of New York, sprang to his feet and said in behalf of the governor's enemies he reciprocated that hatred. Great confusion followed. General Bragg said such action on the part of a senator was a disgrace. (Cheers, hisses and confusion).

General Bragg, pointing to Grady, said his labor had been on the crank of the machine. (Renewed cheers and confusion.) He said the party had followed the old leaders to its death, and it asked a new and young man to lead it, possessing life and blood.

Henry O. Kent, of New Hampshire, took the platform and made an earnest appeal for the nomination of Cleveland, and said it meant certain success.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, took the platform to second the nomination of Cleveland. He asked the convention not to throw away this great opportunity for success.

The roll-call was at this point completed.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, took the platform by consent, and seconded the nomination of Cleveland in an eloquent speech, after which the convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the convention was attended by an immense gathering of spectators. At 8:25 o'clock the convention was called to order and a resolution was offered by Mr. Henry, of Mississippi, expressing both the regret and admiration of the convention on reading the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the overpowering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the nomination to the presidency; condemning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876; expressing regret that the nation has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Mr. Tilden, and appointing a committee to convey these sentiments to that gentleman. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, it was ordered that the States and Territories be called for the names of members of the National Democratic committee, with the following result:

Alabama, Henry C. Semple; Arkansas, S. W. Fordyce; California, M. F. Tarpey; Colorado, M. S. Waller; Connecticut, W. H. Barnum; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Patrick Walsh; Illinois, S. Corning Judd; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, C. W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry V. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jonas; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Michigan, Don M. Dickinson; Minnesota, H. H. Kelly; Missouri, John G. Prather; Mississippi, C. A. Johnson; Nebraska, James E. Boyd; Nevada, Dennis E. McCarthy; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullaway; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, W. W. Armstrong; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, Francis W. Lawson; Tennessee, Robert S. Looney; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, Hon. B. B. Smalley; Virginia, John A. Barber; West Virginia, Louis Baker; Wisconsin, William F. Vilas; Arizona, W. K. Meade; District of Columbia, William Dickinson; Idaho, John Haley; Dakota, M. H. Day; Utah, G. B. Roseborough; Montana, William McCormick; Washington, J. A. Kuhn; New Mexico, not announced; Wyoming, William E. Post.

A report was made by the committee on resolutions in favor of the proposition to permit the national committee to choose a chairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted. A delegate from Arkansas offered a resolution abrogating and discontinuing in future the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidate for President and Vice-President. Mr. Cockran, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition. Mr. Abbett, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this convention to attempt to make rules for the next convention, and he moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely, Mr. Cockran withdrawing his motion. The question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

THE PLATFORM.

At 9 P. M. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The platform was read by one of the reading clerks. When the reading of the platform was finished Mr. Morrison said he would yield now to General Butler to present a minority report. He would allow General Butler thirty minutes to discuss his report; he would also allow fifteen minutes to Mr. Converse, of Ohio, and five minutes to Mr. Watterson, and then he would move the previous question and ask for a vote. General Butler said that most things in the platform he agreed to, some things ought to be added to it, and one thing specially ought to be changed. That he would submit to the better judgment of the convention. He asked the clerk to read his minority report. The clerk commenced by enunciating slowly and very distinctly the words "General Butler's platform," which caused a general laugh.

BUTLER'S PLATFORM.

Butler's platform declares: That no taxes, direct or indirect, can be rightfully imposed upon the people except to meet the expenses of an economically administered government; that the people will tolerate direct taxation for the ordinary expenses of the government only in case of dire necessity or war; that the revenue necessary for such expenses should be raised by customs duties upon imports; that in levying such duties, two principles should be carefully observed; first, that all materials used in the arts and manufactures and the necessaries of life not produced in this country shall come in free, and that all articles of luxury should be taxed as high as possible up to the collection point; second, that in imposing customs duties the law must be carefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and industries, and not to create monopolies, and to cherish and foster American labor; that as capital is strong and labor is weak, labor has a right to demand of the government to establish tribunals, in which great controversies between them which may lead to revolution may be judicially and justly determined, with the fullest power to enforce their decrees, and that it should be provided by law that laboring men may combine and organize for their own protection, as capital may be incorporated; the platform also denounces the importation of foreign laborers, monopolies, the absorption of the public lands by corporations and foreigners, and the establishment of a caste by life tenure in the civil service. It further declares that the government alone has power to issue money.

Many of the planks, and especially those relating to labor, were applauded. General Butler next arose and proceeded to defend his minority report.

Congressman Converse, of Ohio, next spoke in favor of the adoption of the platform as reported by the majority of the committee.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, followed Congressman Converse in a speech defending the majority report.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Morrison next moved the previous question on the report and substitute and it was ordered. The vote was then taken by States on Butler's substitute and it was rejected—yeas, 97½; nays, 714½. When the vote of Indiana was being announced Senator Voorhees stated that he wished specially to have his vote recorded in the affirmative. The platform was then adopted with a few dissenting votes.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

When the platform was disposed of, Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, presented a motion which was adopted, that the convention proceed to ballot for a presidential candidate. Great excitement ensued, and the aisles were packed with delegates. General Butler went down to his delegation, and then walked out of the hall. An unsatisfied delegate appealed from the decision of the Chair on the vote ordering a ballot. The appeal was voted down with hardly a dissenting vote. A motion to take a recess was lost by 196 yeas to 616 nays, and the first ballot was ordered. The vote was taken by States. When New York was called Chairman Manning said: "Seventy-two votes for Grover Cleveland," and added: "The preferences of the delegates were: 49 for Cleveland; 23 for Bayard, Slocum and Flower."

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Cleveland	392
Bayard	170
Thurman	88
Randall	78
McDonald	56
Carlisle	27
Flower	4
Hoadly	3
Hendricks	1
Tilden	1
Total vote	820
Necessary to choice	547

FIRST BALLOT.

	Cleveland	Bayard	McDonald	Thurman	Randall	Carlisle	Hendricks	Hoadly	Flower
Ala	2	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ark	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cal	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Col	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
Conn	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dela	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	10	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Illinois	28	2	11	1	..	1	1	..	..
Indiana	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	23	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	11	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ken'ky	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
La	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Maine	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Md	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mass	3	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Mich	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minn	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mo	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neb	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nev	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
N. H	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. J	4	3	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
N. Y	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. C	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	1	..	..	24	..	..	..	21	..
Oregon	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penn	5	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
R. I	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. C	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenn	2	8	3	9	..	..	..	1	..
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vt	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Va	13	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
W. Va	4	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Wis	12	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
Ari	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mon	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
N. Mex	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wash T	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wy'g	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dis. Col	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total	392	170	56	88	74	28	1	23	4

The convention at this point was a scene of tremendous excitement, and a motion to adjourn was lost by 404 yeas to 412 nays. Finally, at 1:20 A. M., Mr. Manning moved to adjourn until 10 A. M., and his motion was carried.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, July 11.—At 11 A. M. the convention was called to order, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Grace church, Chicago.

SECOND BALLOT.

Upon motion of a Pennsylvania delegate, the convention proceeded to a second ballot. Then Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, with thanks to those who had voted for Samuel J. Randall, withdrew that gentleman's name. The call of States was proceeded with, and when Illinois was reached that State cast one vote for Hendricks.

Here there suddenly broke out a scene of wild, general and enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats, fans and handkerchiefs. It was impossible for the chair to suppress it, although he tried. Most of the delegates and spectators took part in it. It was renewed again and again, and finally the band joined in the demonstration with "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic airs.

At the end of a quarter of an hour, and while the uproar was at its height, Senator Voorhees mounted the platform and announced that at the request of the Indiana delegation he withdrew the name of Joseph E. McDonald for the purpose, at the proper time, of casting the vote of Indiana for Thomas A. Hendricks. This renewed the cheering, which was kept up for several minutes longer.

Illinois gave Cleveland 38, (a gain of 10), Bayard, 3, McDonald, 1, Hendricks, 2. Here the friends of Cleveland cheered tumultuously at the gain in his vote.

CLEVELAND NOMINATED.

Soon after the Pennsylvania delegation asked leave to withdraw, and the balloting continued, with further changes, principally in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks. The roll being concluded, Pennsylvania was called for, and its chairman announced for Cleveland 42, Hendricks, 11, Randall, 4, Bayard, 2, Thurman, 1. Great cheers from Cleveland's friends greeted this voice. The total ballot was found to be: Cleveland, 475; Bayard, 150⅞; Hendricks, 124¾; Thurman, 60; Randall, 5; McDonald, 2 Tilden, 2. Several changes were made, North Carolina transferring her 22 votes from Bayard to Cleveland, whereat there was great cheering and excitement; Virginia followed by giving 23 votes to Cleveland and 1 for Hendricks. Other changes followed until Cleveland had the necessary two-thirds vote—557. At this point the cheering was deafening. An anchor of flowers was carried to the New York delegation, and a stuffed eagle was carried in procession. The band struck up more patriotic airs, and flags and banners were waved, and the excitement reached a fever point. The result of the revised second ballot, by which Governor Grover Cleveland, of New York, received the National Democratic nomination for President, was:

Cleveland	683
Bayard	81
Hendricks	45½
Thurman	4
McDonald	2
Randall	4

Then Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, changed the vote of that State to Cleveland, moved that the vote be made unanimous.

At this moment an immense oil painting of Governor Cleveland was carried on the platform, waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced and still the work of changing the vote was going on in the most confused manner. The announcement was followed by great cheering, the bands playing, the people waving their hats and handkerchiefs. A large floral piece with an eagle on top and the name of Cleveland was brought in.

The question was then put on Menzie's motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, moved for a recess to 5 P. M. in order to give time for a consultation on the Vice-Presidency. The motion was carried.

HENDRICKS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

When the convention reassembled at 5 P. M. the roll of States for candidates for Vice-President was called. California presented the name of General Rosecrans; Colorado named Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; Georgia named General Black, of Illinois; who declined the honor; Illinois named General Black; Kansas named Governor Glick, of that State. Missouri seconded McDonald's nomination; Oregon seconded the nomination of Rosecrans. When Pennsylvania was reached tremendous enthusiasm was aroused by Senator Wallace's nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The candidates previously named were withdrawn and amid uncommon excitement and turmoil Mr. Hendricks was nominated for Vice President by acclimation. The delegates from the different States seized their banners, and forming in line, marched up and down the aisles, waving their hats and singing songs.

When quiet was restored resolutions of thanks were passed to the chairman and other officers, and at 7:25 P. M. the convention adjourned without day.

National Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that, as the nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights; the equality of all citizens before the law; the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise, abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrument for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed, for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country; hence a change is demanded.

The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party, yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits or high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy—it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed—it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers—it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions—it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor—it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans—it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff—it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction—its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures—it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries—it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor—it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law attempting to fix the status of colored citizens—the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform"—its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But, in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of the reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff; and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls as a conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor honest civil service reform and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public land ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856 that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion, or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as a result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain; under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and the American flag has almost been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty, and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in Old World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States we offer to him, in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles, and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

THE NOMINEES.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, governor of the State o New York and nominee of the National Democratic convention for President of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837, and is therefore in his forty-sixth year. He is son of a minister, and has relatives prominent among the Protestant clergy. After obtaining such instruction as was procurable at the common schools in the various places of his father's residence, h was sent to the academy near Clinton, N. Y. to finish his education. From the Clinton academy young Cleveland went to New York city, where for some time he acted as clerk in caharitable institution. From New York he started for the West with another young man, their objective point being Cleveland, Ohio.

But stopping on his way to visit an uncle in Buffalo, he was induced to accept a situation as clerk in the store of his relative. At this time the future governor was eighteen years old, energetic and ambitious, with an earnest desire to become a lawyer. This aspiration was favored by his uncle, at whose house he resided, and he soon found himself installed as clerk in the office of a prominent Buffalo law firm. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. His first political office was as first assistant district-attorney for Erie county, in which Buffalo is situated, his chief being C. C. Torrance. This office Mr. Cleveland held for three years, or until the expiration of District Attorney Torrance's term. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket as Mr. Torrance's successor, but was defeated. Five years after this event, in 1870, Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and the prominence which he gained in this position drew attention to his merits as a gubernatorial candidate, and led to his nomination by the Democratic State convention in 1882. He was elected by an overwhelming and memorable majority, receiving 535,318 votes to 342,893 votes for his Republican competitor, Hon. Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury. This majority of 192,854 votes is the largest ever obtained by a gubernatorial candidate in the State of New York. Since his election, Governor Cleveland, who is a bachelor, has attended quietly to his duties at Albany.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born in Ohio on the 7th of September, 1819. He was graduated from South Hanover college in that State in 1840, when he removed to Chambersburg, Penn., and began the study of law. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Indiana. His career opened auspiciously, and in a few years he became a lawyer of standing. In 1848 he was elected to the State legislature, and in 1850 was a delegate to the State Constitutional convention. The next year he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1853 his term expired. He was appointed commissioner of the general land office by President Pierce and from this on he has been one of the most important political characters in Indiana. In 1860 he ran for governor against Henry S. Lane, and was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1863 for the long term. Here he won considerable distinction as a debater. His name was presented to the Democratic national convention in 1868 as candidate for the Presidency, and he would no doubt have received the nomination but for the Ohio delegates, who by persistently voting for Horatio Seymour finally caused a stampede in his favor. The friends of Mr. Hendricks have always insisted that his nomination would have insured a Democratic victory. Again, in 1872, he was proposed as a candidate in the Democratic national convention, and but for the unexpected fusions of that time he would probably have been the nominee of his party. He was nominated for Vice-President in 1876, and since that memorable contest his professional duties have engrossed the greater part of his attention.

Never Seen Him by Daylight.

A society belle who usually goes to the North shore for the summer, but this year took a bolder flight, remarked the other evening to her confidential friend: "I am glad Mr. X is to be at Mount Desert when we are this summer. Do you know I've been acquainted with him for three years and I never saw him by daylight. He used to come over from the hotel evenings, and then in the city I met him at parties and he called in the evenings, and positively I've known him pretty well for all that time and never saw him except by gaslight. I must see him in the day time, for I've about made up my mind to marry him, and it is best to examine him in all lights." However absurd this may seem on the face of it, it is as a matter of fact strictly true, both the lady and the gentleman being pretty well known in fashionable circles in the city.

—*Boston Advertiser*.

From beets alone Germany now produces nearly twice as much sugar as the island of Cuba from its cane fields, and far more than that rich island ever did in its palmiest days.

Cotton mills in Mexico consumed 75,577,000 pounds of raw cotton in 1883, of which 20,500,000 pounds were raised in the United States.

HORSE BOOK
IN STAMPS.
25 CENTS

Every Farmer and Horseman should own a book descriptive of the Horse, and the Diseases to which the noble animal is liable, that sickness may be recognized in its incipiency and relief promptly afforded. Our book should be in the hands of every Horse owner, as the knowledge it contains may be worth hundreds of dollars at any moment. If you want to know all about your Horse, how to Tell his Age, how to Shoe him, etc., send 25c. in stamps, and receive the book, post-paid, from

NEW YORK HORSE BOOK COMPANY,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 17TH, 1884.

Published by R. A. BUMILLER.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following are the prices charged for announcements in this paper: Sheriff. $5.00; *Prothonotary*, $5.00; *Treasurer*, $5.00; *Register*, $4.00; *all other offices*, $3.00.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

We are requested to announce Adam Hoy, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the office of President Judge in the 49th Judicial District, subject to democratic usages.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES SMITH, of Bellefonte as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce J. J. GRAMLY, of Walker township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce D. M. NEIDIGH, of Ferguson township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce S. K. FAUST, of Miles township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce MILES WALKER of Ferguson Township as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN COLDREN, of Gregg township, as a candidate for sheriff, subect to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce W. B. MINGLE, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce I. A. SHAFFER of Bellefonte, late of Walker township, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. C. HARPER, as a candidate for prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce D. F. TAYLOR, of College township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY MEYER, of Miles township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce LEONARD RHONE, of Potter township, as a candidate for legislature, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce FRED KURTZ, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for legislature, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. WOODWARD, of Howard, Pa., as a candidate for legislature, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. MCCLAIN, of Bellefonte as a candidate for Register, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce FRANK P. BIBLE, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. J. LINGLE, of Philipsburg, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Judge CHESTER MUNSON, of Philipsburg, as a candidate for Associate Judge of Centre county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce JOHN WOLF, of Miles township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce A. J. GRIEST, of Unionville, as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

SUBSCRIBE for the JOURNAL

—Campmeetings are in order now.

—The preserving kettle is in operation.

—Mr. Samuel Winters is reported to be very low.

—Miss Lola Motz, of Woodward, spent a few days in town last week.

—Dr. Geo. S. Frank's professional card appears in another column.

—We noticed editor Harter, of the Middleburg *Post* in town on Sunday.

—Mr. John Ray and lady of Lewisburg, are staying in town at present.

—Samuel Weiser, Jr., is digging a well on his premises on Water street.

—Z. D. Thomas and Andrew Korman are on the sick list in Aaronsburg.

—Miss Emma Pepper and sister from Philadelphia are visiting Mrs. W. K. Alexander.

—Messrs. Ed. Holmes and George Wieland from State College were in town on Sunday.

—Mr. A. O. Deininger nurses a sprained ankle and is compelled to use a cane when walking.

—The new porch at Dr. A. W. Hafer's residence on Penn street greatly improves that building.

—Mr. Wm. McLaughlin, that pleasant New York horse dealer, made a few week's stay in town.

—A heavy thunder storm accompanied by torrents of rain passed over this town last Saturday night.

—They say Constable Shannon takes the cake as a cradler. His athletic figure would suggest as much.

—Now that harvest time is nearing its end, arrangements for several picnics and celebrations are heard from.

—Guard your hen roosts carefully next fall. All the Republican clubs are to wear feathers in their hats.

—Just received a fine stock of Wedding Stationery at this office. Don't forget it, ye matrimonial candidates.

—Miss Clara and John Kauffman of Fisher's Ferry are the guests of their sister, Mrs. E. H. Long at this place.

—A seven year old son of George Decker, of Gregg township had his elbow dislocated by falling from a fence.

—Persons who are fond of ice cream on warm evenings, should remember that Mrs. Jacob Eisenhuth is an expert in the manufacture of the same and always furnishes the best to her customers. Give her a call.

FOR SALE.—A good dwelling house in Millheim, centrally located. For particulars inquire at this office. tf

FOR SALE.—About one thousand feet of Dry Linn Boards. Inquire at this office. W.
tf.

—Harvest time is nearly past and farmers commence to feel at ease again, since their abundant crops are safely stored.

—I. Q. Mingle, one of Williamsport's business men, is visiting his mother at Aaronsburg, who has been very unwell for some time.

—Cards have been sent out for the wedding of ——, but we almost forgot, we are not to tell. In due time you'll all know.

—The lecture at Aaronsburg promises to be a very fine treat and you should procure your tickets for the same in seasonable time.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the B. & L. Association last Monday evening, money was sold at 25 per cent. permanent premium.

—Dr. Hafer was to the city last week and procured a fine operating chair. He is fully prepared now to fill teeth in a satisfactory manner.

—A twelve-column supplement and electro-types of the Democratic nominees form an interesting addition to the JOURNAL this week.

—A son of H. T. Zerby, of Haines township, aged about 14 years slipped from a load of hay, sustaining a dislocation of the elbow.

—Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Winters, of New Berlin, are in town visiting Mr. Samuel Winters, who is lying on his sickbed at Michael Ulrich's.

—Cherries were picked at a lively rate last week and the busy housewives in this vicinity had their hands full in preserving them for winter.

—Mifflinburg Sunday Schools and church members are making arrangements for a picnic on a big scale in Centre county, says the *Telegraph*.

—Mr. DeLong, the tree agent, during his stay in town is a frequent visitor of the JOURNAL office, and we are always glad to see his pleasant face.

—Guiteau's sister, Mrs. Scoville, is reported to be canvassing this state with pictures, expecting to raise money to prosecute her brother's murderers.

—Last week a family reunion took place at Mr. Mark Mooney's, residing north of town, at which all his children and grandchildren, numbering seventeen were present.

—Mrs. E. Bartholomew and daughters returned from Nittany Hall, where they had been for the past week visiting her parents. Eph is glad that Batchelor's hall has ceased to be.

—THE Great Zingari Toothache Drops, for toothache and neuralgia, have no equal. Only costs 15 cents at any drug store. Warranted. Sold by J. Eisenhuth, Millheim, Pa.

—Rev. Herald wishes to inform the public through these columns that he will open a term of summer school in this town on the 28. inst. A liberal patronage respectfully solicited.

—The Ladies' Mite Society of the Reformed church of Aaronsburg purpose holding a festival on the afternoon and evening of the 26th inst. The refreshments will consist in ice cream, cakes and lemonade.

—The new sewing machine office in Henry Brown's house on Main street is nicely fitted up and filled with a fine stock of Leader Sewing Machines. Mr. Fred Hosterman is the gentlemanly manager of the establishment.

—Wm. M. Moyer, residing along the road to Coburn, killed a blacksnake on last Saturday, near Wirt's lime kiln, measuring six feet. He gave her a dose of shot from his trusty gun which dissected her into three separate pieces.

—Mr. R. B. Hartman of this place in company with Mr. David Burrell, of Spring Mills were to Centre Hall, last Saturday evening to attend the Odd Fellows lodge meeting and witness the initiation of several new members there.

—Cleveland was the password all along the line last Friday afternoon, and Hendricks was attached to it on Saturday. A contented smile could be noticed on the face of every democrat. But oh, how sour the other fellows looked!

—We are sorry to report that for the past few weeks Mrs. W. S. Musser has been quite ill, being at times confined to the sick bed. Hope the lady may regain her health and be able to superintend the work of the Millheim Hotel in her usual efficient manner.

70 ACRE FARM FOR SALE.—Benjamin and John J. Orndorf, administrators of the estate of the late John Orndorf, will offer the farm of the decedent, situate in Haines township, at Orphans' Court Sale, on Saturday, August 2nd, 1884. Good buildings, &c. on the premises. See bills.

—G. W. Harter, our popular groceryman, reports business right brisk, notwithstanding the dull season of the year. But then Wash keeps wide awake to the wants of his customers and has something new and fresh for them almost every day in the week. Fine bolognas and splendid water melons are the latest arrivals at his store.

—Elmer and Cam are putting it on—the paint on J. Spigelmyer's tenant house. They are regular artists.

—F. P. Musser caught and scalped a good-sized skunk in Ulrich's meadow on the western side of Penn street, yesterday forenoon. His dogs made short work of the disagreeable animal.

—The corner stone laying of the new Reformed church at Aaronsburg, will take place on Sunday, Aug. 10th. Several ministers from a distance are expected. Services will be held in the house of worship. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to the public.

—On Tuesday evening, the band accompanied by its teacher, Prof. Feehrer, treated Mr. D. A. Musser and C. A. Sturgis, of Lewisburg, who is the guest of the former gentleman, to a fine serenade. They seemed to be delighted with the treat and substantially proved their appreciation by a V.

MUSIC SCHOOL.—The 25th session of six weeks will begin in the Musical College, at Freeburg, Pa., on Tuesday morning, July 29th. A grand opportunity for the training of young ladies. For information and circulars, address.

F. C. MOYER,
Musical Director.

—Messrs. Bunnel & Aikens, of Bellefonte, the live agents for the renowned Estey Organs frequently pay this part of the county business visits. They are experienced and popular salesmen and give entire satisfaction to every one of their customers. We advise persons who comtemplate buying musical instruments of any kind to first apply at their headquarters at Bellefonte.

—GOOD FOR MALARIA. E. James, Thompsontown, Pa., writes:

J. A. McDonald.

Dear Sir:—Send me two dozen of your Liver Pills at once. Some of our people say that they have cured them of chills and fever and they do not want to be without them."

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Sold by J. Eisenhuth, Millheim, Pa.

—Gen. B. Fisher, of Philadelphia, who is a son of Rev. Peter Fisher, well remembered by many of the older citizens of Penns Valley, will deliver a lecture in Aaronsburg on the evening of the 2nd of August for the benefit of the Ladies' Mite Society of the Reformed church of that place. The subject of his address will be "Life in Libby Prison and the escape there from."

—We learn from the Shamokin *Daily Times*, that Prof. W. T. Meyer, formerly of Aaronsburg, has been made the recipient of a gold headed cane with the inscription, "Presented to Prof. W. T. Meyer, by the Rescue Band of Shamokin, July, 7., 1891" in appreciation of his efforts he has made in behalf of the band at their recent successful concert.

—Mr. W. B. DeLong, of Jersey Shore, Pa., is at present stopping at the Millheim Hotel, and is taking orders for the fall delivery of the Rochester nursery stock. He delivers everything at the residence of the purchaser and also makes a specialty of flowers and ornamental trees. This being the first of a series of trips which he expects to continue for four years he wishes by honest dealing to merit a share of the public patronage. 3t

—Prof. J. H. Feehrer, of Selinsgrove, arrived at Millheim on Monday evening and commenced his work by giving the band boys a general rehearsal. At present he is engaged in writing some fine new music for them and after a two week's course we presume he will have the band in first-class order and trim. He is a musician of the first water and as a composer and teacher of band music Prof. Feehrer has no equals, as hundreds of musical organizations are willing to testify.

—Prof. W. F. Musser, of Aaronsburg, will open a select school at that place, on Monday, the 21st inst. The attention of the public is called to the fact that the citizens of Aaronsburg have procured the services of Prof. Musser permanently, so that persons wishing to receive a course of instructions, have the opportunity to continue their studies with the same teacher. His efficiency as a teacher is so well known, that we consider it superfluous here to further dwell on that point, and will only say that pupils desirous of a thorough education can do no better anywhere.

—IT WENT AROUND AMONG THE NEIGHBORS. Mr. Levi Stahl, merchant and postmaster at Fostoria, Pa., writes:

Mr. J. A. McDonald, Reedsville Pa.

Dear Sir:—Some time ago I had a severe attack of chronic diarrhœa. Could obtain no relief. A friend gave me a part of a bottle of your Curtis' Camelite Cordial, and a few doses entirely cured me. The balance of the bottle went around among the neighbors. Since that I have written to New York and Philadelphia for the medicine but could not procure it. I traced up the bottle we had and found it was purchased of Mr. Jacob Ocwan, merchant in Altoona, and from him obtained your address. Please forward me one dozen bottles by express at once, as I do not wish to be without it in my family and wish to sell it in my store."

Single bottle Curtis' Carmelite Cordial guaranteed to cure any case cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cramps, pains, and all irritation of the bowels incident to change of climate, diet or water.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Sold by J. Eisenhuth, Millheim, Pa.

BARGAIN STORE.—Just received a full supply of Green Groceries such as water melons, cucumbers, apples, tomatoes, cabbage, &c. Also a fine selection of Boots and Shoes. We are selling off prints at cost in order to make room for our fall stock.

Very respectfully Yours,
D. S. KAUFFMAN & Co.

—Our esteemed friend, Mr. N. B. Mixell, of Lewisburgh, Pa., traveling agent for the Hoover, & Gramble Manufacturing Co., of Miamesburg, Ohio, called on us the other day. We learn that he is meeting with abounding success in this and other portions of the state with the sale of their superior Excelsior Grain Binder. Mr. M. is a young man worthy of success and we are pleased to be informed of his whereabouts and business boom.

Mr. S. L. Strohecker, of Rebersburg and Mr. Geo. Dale, of Lemont, are the local agents in this county, for the sale of this excellent binder and have sold numbers of them in this vicinity during this season. All the farmers seem to be highly pleased with the Excelsior and full of praise over the merits of the machine.

THAT BRILLIANT METEOR.—Over one hundred and fifty nebulæ which have escape the vision of previous astronomers have recently been discovered by Dr. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y. One of these is of a most peculiar nature, and seems to be undergoing a wonderful change. Dr. Swift desires to thoroughly investigate the great meteor which appeared on the night of July 3d, and for this purpose requests all who saw it to communicate to him at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., immediately, the direction of view, motion, color, etc.

—LAY THEM AWAY. We mean the horrible, nauseous worm-seed compounds called worm syrups and vermifuges; many of them are as worthless as as they are obnoxious. They have outlived their usefulness. People do not want them since McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders, so easy and pleasant to take, can be had from any dealer. Everyone who has tried them says they are the nicest and best vermifuge ever discovered. Their children take them and never know a medicine is being administered. Any case of failure to cause expulsion when worms exist the money promptly refunded in every instance.

JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Sold by J. Eisenhuth, Millheim, Pa.

AN OLD MILLHEIM LADY GONE.—Mrs. Sarah Moore died at her residence on Main street, after a protracted illness, on Saturday morning. Mrs. Moore was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Harter and was born in Penn township, November 7th, 1800, reaching the age of over 83 years. On March 16th, 1823 she was united in wedlock by Rev. I. L. A. Ilgen to Mr. Adam Moore, and has been making her home in town for many years. She was a faithful wife, while her husband, who preceded her to eternity, was living. The community and friends loose in her a devoted christian, a kind neighbor and a beloved relative. She died a calm and truly christain death, being fully resigned to the common fate of humanity. Peace be to her ashes.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the decedent's residence and was followed by a large concourse of people, Revs. J. Tomlinson and J. G. W. Herald officiating.

—Tuesday's Harrisburg *Patriot* contains an account of a murderous assault by two cowardly villains. On Sunday forenoon Dr. Richard A. Robertson, a practicing physician of Mercer county, was on a visit to Harrisburg, when he was decoyed to the river by the two scoundrels, drugged, dangerously shot in the back and robbed of $1636 and a gold watch. He was thrown down over the bank in an unconscious condition and layed there for some time. When taken home a physician was called who pronounced his wound serious. Without doubt the men, who were confederates, were far from the scene of the attempted murder before the doctor reached the house of his friend, and it is very questionable whether they ever will be captured.

Madisonburg Scraps.

Farmers are about done harvesting.

David Bartges is having his yard fence painted.

Miss Ida Ocker has returned home from Lock Haven.

Jacob W. Hazel sold his horse to a Mr. Long of Nittany Valley.

At this writing Mr. L. B. Stover is confined to his bed, suffering from lung trouble.

Mrs. Lizzie Messerly, of Lock Haven, is paying her parents, John Wistners, in Gregg township a visit.

The wheat crop is good, and the corn promises to be just as good, unless something should happen to it.

Business must be on the decline At least the tobacco agent F. O. H. does not call as often anymore.

Geo. K. went down town the other evening, threw his hat some fifteen feet in the air and cryed at the top of his voice "It's a girl."

The question is frequently asked "who writes for the JOURNAL?" I can help you out of your touble, just inquire of me, but do not give it away.

Harvey Hauck and family of Millheim have been visiting friends in Brushvalley for the last two weeks. Glad to see you looking so well again.

SHIN BONE.

LETTER.

To J. C. Smith and others.

Gentlemen—

In answer to your request in last week's issue of "the Journal" and the personal requests of a number of others to submit my name as a candidate for member of the Legislature I will say that by reason of present position of my business associations I feel in justice to myself and those of my business connections obliged to decline complying with your wishes at this time. It is an office worthy of the aspirations of any man but I have no particular ambition for it.

In connection with this reply allow me to give expression to one article of faith. Not infrequently the members remain in extra session until there is a general feeling of relief when they do become endowed with sufficient wisdom to adjourn and go home.

I think the business of both branches of the Legislature should be conducted in a practical and expeditious manner and to promote this end would advocate a reduction of salary 50 per cent per diem for any time in session after regular session of one hundred days.

I thank my neighbors for this expression of confidence—office is a trust and not a perquisite.

Respectfully,
July 15th, 1884. A. WALTER.

—Mr. John Kerstetter, Jr., still makes a business of doing special jobs at carpentry. John is really an expert at the business and has large experince, both in making out plans, specifications and drawings, as well as a practical workman. People who entrust their work into his hands can safely rely on having it done in best style at the lowest prices. tf

Coburn Briefs.

Our new enterprise is a blacksmith shop.

A. J. Campbell intends erecting a house on South street.

We are waiting for some one to build an axe factory.

W. H. Kreamer and wife are spending a season at the seashore.

Several of our citizens have had their homes improved with paint.

Berries are evidently being found in large quantities, judging from the number of pickers passing through this place.

Saturday the ice cream saloon was opened and patronized so well that the proprietor found it impossible to supply the demand. Z.

Woodward Items.

Plenty—candidates.

Doc has the buck fever.

Daniel is the turtle tamer.

An attorney is needed in this place.

Wm. E. gave out in the harvest field.

More telephone lines and lots of business conveyed over the lines.

The bridle and saddle of one of the Aaronsburg boys was stolen last Saturday.

Van and Noah were out taking orders for Ely's best. They had samples along with them.

FRITZY accidentally got the inside track of a wedding to come off at Aaronsburg this evening—Hol. Crouse of that place and Lizzie Geistwite of Woodward will be the happy couple.

Mr. Loopale, who is working at Barner's saw mill was very unfortunate last Friday. He came in too close contact with the circular saw and lost two of his fingers. Dr. Ard dressed the wound and the patient is getting along quite well.

Mr. J. C. Motz has torn down the old saw mill opposite Hosterman's store at this place and is going to erect a new mill with all the late improvements. There is to be a Cider mill, a Bone mill, a stone braker and a Planer, all under one roof. J. C. always does things right. FRITZY.

—ONE DOSE of McDonald's Great Blood Purifier or Sarsaparillian Alterative is guaranteed to contain more alterative properties, more truly remedial power than three doses of any other known alterative or blood purifier. Many other remedies are good enough in their way, only that you are compelled to buy a gallon of medicine to get a pint of remedy; the manufacturers having sacrificed strength and usefulness to palatability and profit. McDonald's Blood Purifier is put up in seventy-five cent bottles containing as much as most dollar bottles of other makes. Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Sold by J. Eisenhuth, Millheim, Pa.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., at Millheim, Mrs. Sarah Moore, aged 83 years, 7 months and 6 days.

DR. GEO. S. FRANK,
Physician & Surgeon,
REBERSBURG, PA.

Office opposite the hotel. Professional calls promptly answered at all hours.

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HUMOROUS.

MORTAR FOR MASONS.

"I can't finish plastering your house until I get more sand," said a plasterer to a groceryman the other day.

"How much sand will you require ?" asked the groceryman.

"About three bushels will do, I guess."

"Here, John," said the groceryman "roll out another barrel of that brown sugar and send it up to my new house. I want to keep the plasterers at work."

"That won't do," said the plasterer.

"Why, isn't that good sand ?"

"Not very good ; and besides, those bees in the garden will be constanly trying to suck the sweetness out of the sand after it is plastered on the walls."

"Not much, my friend. Guess you don't know my sugar. If the bees suck any sweetness out of it they will do some of the dangest hardest sucking you ever saw !"

She Left Him Watching.

'Are you rapt in pleasant dreams, listening to the robin's vesper song,or awaiting the mellow rythm of the curfew bell ?'

'I am not.'

'Then you are looking for some one ?'

'I am,' she said, as she opened and closed her ivory fan.

'I see,' replied the other; 'I suppose you are greatly interested in him ?''

'Yes, I am, if you must know.'

'Is he handsome ?'

'No, he is not. He is red-headed, bowlegged, freckled and has but one eye.'

'Then he is wealthy ?'

'No,' she replied, 'he is poor.'

'Then why do you want such a creature ?'

'Because I am hungry.'

'Ah, I see—hungry. Is he going to bring you caramels ?'

'No.'

'Ice cream ?'

'No ; but if you must know, I am looking for our fisherman. He promised to have the clams here by this time, and if he dosen't hurry it will be too late to have clam soup for dinner. I dote on clams; and while I close my eyes in revery will you kindly watch and let me know if you see a canvass backed clam wagon etched against the purple ringlets of the gloaming?'

And she left him watching.

Words of Wisdom.

Entertain no thought that will blush in words.

A cheerful countenance is the index of a good disposition.

Memory is the granary of the mind and of experience.

Avoid as a serpent him who writes impetuously, yet speaks politely.

Keep thy heart, and then it will be easy for thee to keep thy tongue.

Laziness grows on people. It begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains.

There is no malady or sickness more severe than to be discontented with one's lot.

The most important lesson of morality is this : Never do any injury to any one.

There is no kind of conscious obedience that is not an advance or lawlessness.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man,bus it rests only in the bosom of a fool.

If we had no defects we should not take so much pleasure in discovering those of others.

A king ought not to tall from the throne except with the throne itself ; under its lofty ruins he alone finds an honored death and an honored tomb.

Good sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. Good nature, by which I mean benificence and candor, is the product of right reason.

OFFICERS of the late war who were refused pay for the time between date of commission and official muster, will find it to their interest to communicate promptly, and with *particulars*, with McNEILL & BIRCH, Attorneys and Solicitors, Drawer 457, Washington, D. C. No fees in advance; honorable dealing; highest references. 27-4t

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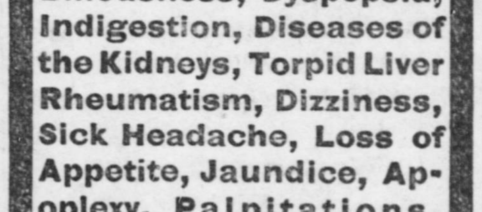
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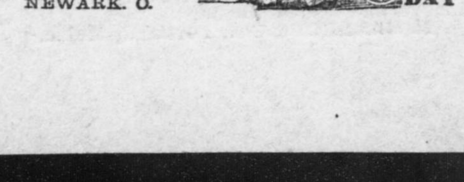
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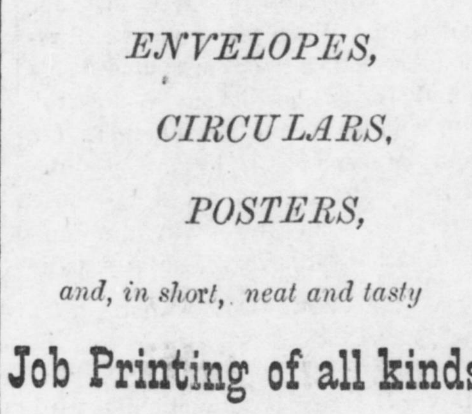
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LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7	9
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Montandon	7 05	9.40	2.05	6.00	7.55
Lewisburg	7.25	10 05	2.20		
Fair Ground	7.30	10.13	2.25		
Biehl	7.40	10.27	2.35		
Vicksburg	7.45	10.36	2.40		
Mifflinburg	8.00ar	11.00	ar 2.55 le. 3.05		
Millmont	8.22		3.28		
Laurelton	8.33		3.40		
Wiker Run	8.57		4.06		
Cherry Run	9.15		4,25		
Fowler	9.35		4.47		
Coburn	9.48		5.06		
Spring Mills ar	10.15		ar. 5.30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8	10
		A. M.		P. M.	
Spring Mills		5.50		1.50	
Coburn		6 18		2.20	
Fowler		6.28		2.33	
Cherry Run		6.48		2.55	
Wiker Run		7.05		3.15	
Laurelton		7.30		3.40	
Millmont		7.40		3.52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8.00	11.45	4.15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg		8.15	12.10	4.32	
Biehl		8.20	12.17	4.38	
Fair Ground	A. M.	8.30	12.33	4.48	P. M.
Lewisburg	6.35	8.45	12.50	5.10	7.30
Montandon ar.	6.45ar.	9.00ar	1.05ar.	5.20ar	7.40

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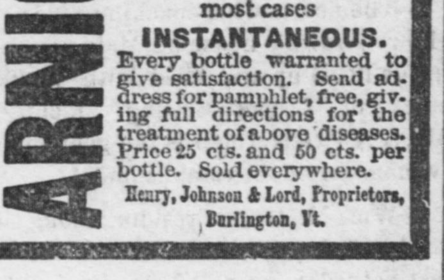
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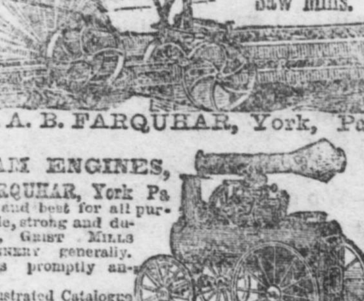
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